The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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"The Will of the People" . . . . . By T. S. Young

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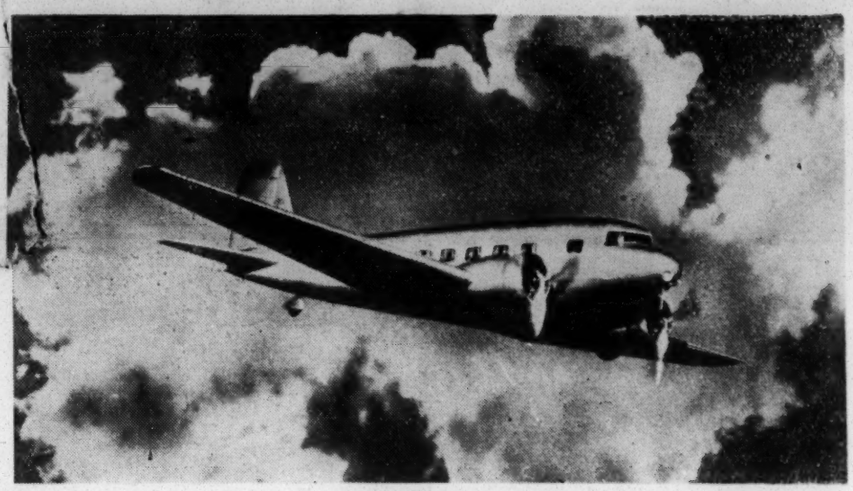

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. POWELL—EDITOR and PUBLISHER

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Formerly Millard's Review

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NEW YEAR, 1936—AND SOME OTHER NEW YEARS

IF you were to suggest to the average peasant in Central China, or for that matter to the average farmer in the Middle West of America, that there are other kinds of New Year than the one he is accustomed to celebrating you would probably be met with expressions of incredulity. Nowhere in the world is the existence of these various kinds of New Year impressed on one's attention more strongly than in the foreign ports of China. It so happens that three large colonies in Shanghai will celebrate their idea of a New Year all within the space of a little more than three weeks. Pope Gregory's New Year (the one which the Christian World and other countries where Protestant and Roman Catholic Christian influence has penetrated—among them China and Japan) naturally falls on January 1. The Russian emigre colony (the largest in the world is here in Shanghai) follows the calendar of the Greek Church, but the so-called Greek calendar is not really Greek, but Roman—its scientific name being the Julian calendar, having been put into force in the reign of Julius Caesar. There is at present a difference of thirteen days between the Julian and Gregorian calendars. Therefore the Russians in Shanghai celebrate their New Year on January 14. It may be mentioned here incidentally that England followed the Greek calendar long after the majority of countries on the Continent of Europe had adopted the revised calendar. At the time George Washington was born for example (1732) the English colonies in the United States still used the old calendar. At that time there was a difference of eleven days between the two calendars. The date of Washington's birth as recorded in the baptismal record was February 11. Later when England in the year 1755 adopted the new style calendar, all dates including that of Washington's birth had eleven days added to them—hence Washington's birthday is celebrated February 22. Officially China has abolished the lunar calendar, but in reality the Chinese celebrate their Lunar New Year now as they have done from time immemorial. This year Chinese New Year will fall on January 24. The three

following days in addition to the actual New Year day are also generally celebrated throughout China. In former years and also in many rural districts the holidays extended over several weeks. Shanghai will in due course also see nearly every kind of a New Year that exists, celebrated. Here we have the Jews, the Mohammedans, the Parsees, the Sikhs, and probably others that we have missed, celebrating their New Years. All of which leads to the logical conclusion that in reality there is no such thing as a year beginning at any particular period any more than there is any particular spot where the day begins. The years and the days both roll along eternally without a moment's surcease. By international agreement the day is taken as beginning in the Pacific Ocean along the 180th meridian, and international agreement has been almost reached as to the *day* on which the year shall begin, but by no means as to the *year itself*. Like in most other calculations that have been made in past years—as for example, the metric system, which is based on an erroneous measurement—there has been an error in the calculation of the birth of the founder of the Christian religion, with the result that the year 1936 misses by about 30 years being in reality Anno Domini. The Chinese use the foundation of their Republic in 1911 to denote their year; for instance, the year 1936 becomes the 25th year of the Republic. In Japan the number of the year changes with each Emperor as it did in the time of the Roman Empire. When one comes to try to figure out why the year that we know best (that is the Gregorian) begins when it does one finds one's self in a maze of suppositions, errors and corrections, and terms such as "epacts," "dominical letters," "cycles," etc. which it takes some one better versed in astronomy than we are to explain, and, as at any rate at this time or the year the public generally is more interested in gastronomy than in astronomy, we will drop the subject right here.

THE RUSSIAN COLONY IN SHANGHAI "MAKES GOOD"

IT was recorded at the time when the U. S. Congressional Party passed through Shanghai on its way to the Philippines inauguration more than a month ago that Vice President Garner and many of the Congressmen were surprised to learn that there was a Russian daily newspaper in Shanghai. In view of the fact that there are at present actually five daily Russian newspapers here in addition to various weekly and monthly publications and the further fact that the already large Russian colony has recently received considerable additions because of the Japanese pressure in Manchuria (of which the relinquishment of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Russians was a part), the subject is worth referring to once more. The Russian population is nearly all concentrated in the French Concession, where also the greater part of the American population in Shanghai is located. Both the American School and the American Community Church are located in the French Concession. The Concession is French by virtue of administration—not by virtue of population. The French are far outnumbered by the Russians, and to a much less extent by the Americans. A trip on Avenue Joffre, at this season of the year, is a revelation, particularly to the residents of the Western district, still the equivalent of the Back Bay of Boston in the eyes of Shanghai society, but far behind the French Concession in modernity. Avenue Joffre at the present time presents a solid mile of brilliantly lighted shop windows with displays surpassed by few places in the world. Here in Shanghai the Russians haven't had any First Five-Year Plan or any Second Five-Year Plan. They just had to plan how to make a living in a strange land among people whose standards of living were not of the highest—and they have succeeded marvelously. The Russian community here hadn't money enough, generally speaking, to go into the import and export trade. They didn't have hardly any money at all when they first came here. But with the little they had, and the credit they could obtain (more easily here than in most other cities of the world) they have gone heavily into the game of shopkeeping, almost exclusively, until the advent of the Russians, in the hands of the Chinese. And, so far as Avenue Joffre is concerned, the Russians have pushed the Chinese out to a large extent. Window displays, under the skilful handling of their Russian proprietors, most of whom are endowed with an artistic temperament which the Anglo-Saxon world generally does not fully appreciate, would be a credit to any city. Instances by the score can be cited of Russian couples who a few years ago started in some back room with a few fish, a barrel of olives, cucumbers, etc., having by virtue of great assiduity, working from early morning till late at night, built themselves up businesses worth tens of thousands of dollars—now located on the Avenue. There is one thing that the Russians in their native heath have learned thoroughly, viz., the preserving of meats, fish, vegetables of various sorts, either by somking, or salting or pickling. In establishments of this sort the Chinese are entirely outclassed. The display in Russian shops of this *genre*, with their smoked salmon and other fish, caviare, pickles and meats of all kinds done up in dozens of categories, is a sight for the fastidious and a lure for the epicure. But this is merely one of the many lines in which the Russians on Avenue Joffre engage. Anything that comes in the realm of retailing, whether furs from Siberia, silks from Paris, shoes from Vienna, oranges from California, or apples from Oregon, are to be found in profusion in these Russian shops, all according to their class.

This is a fitting season to pay a tribute to an exiled people, who in a strange environment but enjoying a freedom under the Chinese and French flags which they never had either under the regime of the Czars or could have under the present Soviet system, have "made good," thanks to innate ability and extremely hard work in the

face of competition that would have discouraged all except those whose wits have been sharpened and whose bodies have been toughened by years of privations and hardships. One hears considerable to the discredit of the Russians in Shanghai, but the great mass of them are hard-working, honest citizens of whom any community might be proud. The way that the Russians have "dug themselves in" here in Shanghai is an accomplishment as creditable as any that has ever been chronicled in the annals of the entire Far East.

ONE MORE INSTANCE OF HOW EXTRATERRITORIALITY IS ABUSED

AS was pointed out in a recent speech by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington, part of which was reprinted in these columns last week, the very existence of the extraterritorial policy is derogatory to the Chinese, looked at from many points of view. To which may be added that in these days the principal use which is made of extraterriortiality is for purposes which it was never intended it should be. The Japanese are the latest people to make use of it to China's detriment, in connection with the nationalization of silver. When China decided to nationalize silver it merely followed the example which America, England, Japan and other countries long ago gave in connection with their standard of currency, namely gold. Not only has the Japanese Government shown itself antagonistic to China's monetary policy, but the Japanese authorities have from the very beginning adopted an attitude which was extremely detrimental to the success of China's endeavors—and this attitude was based on the exercise of extraterritorial rights. As was natural under existing conditions, silver was being smuggled out of China in huge quantities, and as Japan was the closest country to China, it was only natural that most of the smuggling would be done by subjects of the *Tensisama*. When the Chinese Customs inspectors in the course of their duties began to search Japanese suspects, the Japanese Consular Police at once interfered and insisted that under the extraterritorial rule the bodies of Japanese were sacred from any Chinese touch and that if any searching was to be done it must be done by the Japanese Police only. The Japanese Police *did* the searching job thoroughly—there is no mistake about it, in searching the Japanese are experts, as any traveller out of Japan on a Japanese ship will have had ample evidence—but in the end the only thing that usually happened was that the Japanese who was found with silver on him was prevented from sailing, and sometimes compelled, and in other instances only advised, to change his silver into notes. Chinese caught in similar circumstances are sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment, and their silver confiscated. In no single case was any Japanese who was found with silver on a *Japanese* ship, either punished or made to suffer confiscation of his hoard. It was when the Japanese travelled out of Shanghai under some other flag, that the Japanese authorities, so to speak, washed their hands of the smugglers. But now something of a much more important character is on the tapis. It will be remembered that from the very beginning the Japanese banks have been in the forefront of all the foreign banks in refusing to give up their silver to the Chinese Government. In any other country in the world, Japan included, they would have been *cimpelled* to do so, and that promptly. Now the news is to hand, on the authority of the *Osaka Mainichi*, that the Tokyo Government may communicate to the Chinese Government its intention to allow Japanese banks in Shanghai to ship out $10,000,000 worth of silver at present owned by them. Up until the recent nationalization the silver might have been shipped upon payment of a heavy equalization duty, but there is no indication that the Japanese banks will pay anything to the Chinese Government to get their silver out. Their government will, according to the *Mainichi's* intimation, merely authorize the banks to ship the silver out of China. It will not be smuggled out. It will simply be sent out right under the eyes of the Chinese Customs, without so much as "by your leave." Such are the uses of extraterritoriality as applied in China today.

Search for Raw Materials Is Basis of Japan's Aggression in North China

Japan's realization of the possibilities of north China as a source of raw material and as a market for her finished products has been the dominant motive behind the autonomy movement, according to Russell Shiman, editor of the *Far Eastern Survey*, the official publication of the Council of International Relations in the current issue published in New York. "At the present time," the article stated, "everything points to the emergence of a real Japan-Manchukuo-North China economic bloc."

The article emphasized the fact that Manchukuo has failed to supply to Japan the expected quantities of raw materials, and at the same time has created industries within her borders which threaten to compete with Japan. "Japan's ambition is to convert large regions of North China into huge plantations which will enable Japan to secure large quantities of the American type of cotton she now buys from the United States."

Mr. Shiman goes on to state that technical and other prospective difficulties will not affect the present Japanese move, but also calls attention to the fact that the financial problems in such a move involve many of the Japanese capitalists already involved in Manchoukuo enterprises which are yielding less than the expected financial returns. However, North China's addition to the Japanese economic bloc will considerably affect the present situation and possibly may bring about a change in attitude of the Japanese capitalists.

Japanese "Tax Revolters" with "Impure Motives"

Four Japanese involved in the recent "tax revolts" preceding the autonomy movement in North China were deported from Tientsin Dec. 20. They were charged with "besmirching the honor of Japan" by agitating for autonomy with impure motives. The four were the leaders of fifteen Japanese who were badly beaten by villagers at Wangchaikou when they attempted to compel the village magistrate to sign a declaration of autonomy.

Embassy Sends Observer to K.M.A. Area

The British Embassy Dec. 20 sent J. A. Marjoribanks, a vice-consul, to Tangshan to act as observer at the Kailan Mining Administration.

Tangku Offices of K.M.A. Burn Down

The Tangku offices of the Kailan Mining Anministration were burned down on the morning of Dec. 23. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. A Customs launch aided in the fire fighting, but after the blaze had been put out it was found that the boat had been frozen in. The services of an ice-breaker were required before the launch could be released.

Japanese Troops Return to Shanhaikuan

Following the departure of the Japanese troops engaged in building a landing field in the vicinity of the International Race Course in Tientsin and the demolition of temporary sheds, the 200 Japanese soldiers sent there to reinforce the garrison departed, Dec. 22. They entrained for Shanhaikuan, whence they came.

Chinese Students Exemplify the Proverb: "Where There Is No Vision the People Perish."

A LARGE proportion of the readers of *The Review* this week will doubtless feel that considerably more space has been devoted to the ebullitions of the students in various parts of the country than the subject warrants, the more so because, for all practical purposes, the result of their demonstrations against the new "autonomous" government in North China will probably be absolutely nothing. There is, however, a larger and broader aspect of the matter which should not be lost sight of. Undoubtedly the students are expressing sentiments which many of their elders would like to express but feel it expedient not to. The great mass of Chinese do not really appreciate what is going on, or if they do they are inhibited by the centuries of conservative blood flowing in their veins from adopting any other attitude than to grin and bear it. The students for the moment are merely the ferment and it will take considerable time to leaven the whole lump. The really significant phase of the student demonstration was mentioned by a correspondent last week: The present regime of officials will eventually pass from the scene. Their successors will be drawn from the ranks of the students whose blood is roused today. Their emotions may be somewhat dimmed as they grow older, but there will be sufficient residue left to impel them to a much stronger attitude in all matters affecting China's honor and integrity than it is possible for the officials of to-day, even if they tried, to assume. There is a parallel, but with a great difference, between the situation in Northeast Africa and the former Northeastern provinces (Manchuria) in Asia. The principal difference between the situation in China and in Ethiopia is that in the latter country there is a tradition of many centuries of military prowess to live up to and the Ethiopians are living up to it at tremendous sacrifice of life; they show no signs whatever of changing their fighting attitude despite the fact that tremendous inroads have been made into their territory, the extent of which is shown by the map reproduced on this page. China has no such tradition, but there is good reason to believe that the students of to-day will appear on the scene in due course to start such a tradition. Let the Chinese students not lose heart. The race is not always to the strongest even in political matters. No better example of that fact could be cited than the history of Ireland. The outstanding fact in Irish history is that the English about three centuries ago overran the country, slaughtered a large portion of the population, and sent settlers there to replace the Irish males that were killed. These settlers intermarried with the Irish women—and their sons and descendants, trained by their Irish mothers, became in the course of succeeding years most implacable foes of the English. For three

HOW ITALY HAS ENCROACHED ON ETHIOPIAN TERRITORY

—*From the Chicago Tribune*

Shaded portion of map of Ethiopia shows territory taken by Italian armies under Gen. De Bono, who has in the meantime been removed from the Italian command—presumably because he wasn't working fast enough to suit Premier Mussolini. Dates on which strategic centers were captured are indicated in block letters.

centuries the Irish kept up their political battle, interspersed with bloodshed on numerous occasions, against the English domination. It was a contest between a comparatively insignificant area on the world's map and the greatest empire on earth. The English used every economic weapon at their command to dampen the Irish spirit. The countryside of the Emerald Isle is still dotted with the ruins of old woollen mills, ironworks, linen mills, and numerous other industrial establishments which were deliberately brought to ruin by the English economic and fiscal policy. But, nevertheless, the Irish are a free people to-day. The results of three centuries of repression and aggression by the English have been annihilated. If the Chinese students wish inspiration let them study carefully the history of Ireland; for bad as is the Japanese record in Manchuria is it is not as bad as is the record of the English in Ireland in past years. To those who would criticize the Chinese students we cite (from the best of authorities) the following proverb: "Where there is no vision the people perish."

NEWSMEN AND STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN PEIPING

THE section of the Peiping population most delighted — secretly — with the recent student revival were the members of the Fourth Estate, as the students are fighting their battle for a freer press for them. At times in fact this sentiment actually reached a demonstrative stage, such for instance as when (in a sidestreet) there was observed one of the dozen or so Chinese newspaperman covering the student demonstration on Dec. 9 waving his cap in the air as the students shouted: "We demand the real lifting of the ban on the people's freedom of speech, press, right of organization and assembly!" He then grabbed a few of the hand bills in which this demand was made and began distributing them right and left. Another "newshawk" was observed riding on the shoulders of a student bicyle-courier in a not unsatisfied mood! Whereat the students clapped!

After braving the winter winds with the student demonstration from nine-thirty to four in order to get the proper eye-witness account of the best news story in many years in Peiping, these reporters seemed somewhat chagrined next morning to discover their half-page story rather hastily and roughly blocked out by the censors as usual, and superseded by patent-medicine advertisements in places, and the telling line "Suppressed by the Police"! On the opposite side of such a mutilated page a small box appeared in the *Shih Chieh Erh Pao:*

"Our Lament

"We stand ashamed before public criticism; but in our hearts we are even more ashamed before tht gods.

"Would not any Chinese newspaper man who has any conscience left at all feel the sting of conscience in these days?

"Not only is the phrase "freedom of press" impossible to find in the lexicon of Chinese journalism; even an event witnessed by thousands of eyes must be blocked out of the newspapers. The so-called "ethics" of journalism now exist quite apart from the simple truth, separated by we know not how many thousands of miles. Not only is this state of affairs unjust to our readers, it is also unjust to us!

"Recently in the north and in the south voices have been raised to demand the right of freedom of press and of speech. We piously hope that these voices will be answered, if only faintly. If even *now* we cannot unite and struggle for existence, then what method (aside from closing newspaper doors and ourselves committing suicide) can we use?"

The *Ta Kung Pao* in Tientsin in an editorial on "Some Reflections on Student Demonstrations" on December 12, commented: "We hope that the authorities of the various universities and schools will do something to meet the demand of the students for more freedom of expression instead of merely appealing to them to continue their studies, thereby increasing their depression over the current situation." The Shanghai *Chen Pao* on December 12 came out with a long editorial entitled "Freedom of the Press Needed," pointing out the effects of the drastic censorship which "force the press to sing the praises of government officials and to publish news which indicates that peace and prosperity exist throughout China. The mass of the people who are unable to read foreign-language newspapers are therefore blind to realities, and are totally unprepared to meet crises when they arise. . . . . Censorship was formerly exercised in connection with anti-government propaganda, but it has been gradually expanded until today news comes under its jurisdiction. News or editorials which are not of an anti-government nature are frequently blue-pencilled by the censors in their efforts to gain the favor of their local superiors. The newspapers, suffering from pressure from all sides, have lost their real value as a medium of news. The press in general has been forced to report everything in the most optimistic manner."

Ground between the contradictions in the situation, the press in North China has become hardly a rag with which to keep the machinery of the presses dusted off every morning. This, in addition, to the policy of secret diplomacy (against which the students are also very vociferous) has creaed a situation of the most extreme suspicion and excitability. The censors have only their only stupidity to thank if they are defeated at their own game. The well-known Chinese "grapevine" telegraph is beginning to send forth long far-reaching shoots, and there is evidence that rumors of all shapes, sizes and varieties are travelling posthaste up and down the China coast. Nobody believes anything that is "printable" in North China today, and if the people and the students take recourse to a whispering campaign that can speak much louder than words if necessary, they are forced to do so in self-defense. Against this the authorities have no defense; they have themselves created the situation by which molehills can easily be made into mountains. For instance, when a *Reuter* report carried the statement that thirty schools in Wuchang had protested against the North China situation,

within an hour or so the Peiping students (assuming not without logic that only "one tenthousandth" of the truth was appearing) had invented the most astonishing number of educational institutions in that benighted city all on strike, and will presently have the whole Yangtze Valley in flames! These are straws in the wind—perhaps the kind of straws that break the camel's back.

Japan Seeks Military Alliance With China; Gen. Chang Chun Outlines Foreign Policy

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Tokyo to Propose Joint Defence with China Against Red Influence.**
2. **Independence and Equality Keynote of China's Foreign Policy.**
3. **Ariyoshi Given Renewed Assurances of China's Friendship for Japan.**
4. **Nanking Defines Functions of Hopei-Chahar Political Council.**
5. **Yin Ju-keng's Rebel Regime Refuses to Cooperate with Peiping Body.**
6. **Muto Says Japanese Need Force in North to Subdue Reds.**
7. **British and Russian Press Comments on Northern Situation.**
8. **Gen. Chiang Counsels Diligence and Unselfishness on Party Members.**

A *Reuter* message from Tokyo Dec. 22 states that negotiations with the Chinese Government for "joint Sino-Japanese defence against Soviet influence in Sinkiang and Mongolia" are to be initated shortly by Koki Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, according to the "Moyako Shimbun." The negotiations, says the newspaper, will be based on the third section of the so-called "three-point policy" enunicated by Mr. Hirota on November 23 as the foundation of Japanese relations with China. The newspaper foreshadows that relations between Japan and China, on the one hand, and the U.S.S.R., on the other, will become more strained" now that the autonomy question in North China has been "satsfactorily solved." It goes on to say that Outer Mongolia, through the orders of the Soviet Government, is politically, socially and economically cut off from the rest of the world, although "Manchoukuo and other Oriental countries have been presing for equality of opportunity and the Open Door."

"Considering that the situation harms the preservation of peace in the Far East, China and Japan," says the "Miyako Shimun," "are expected to ask the Soviet Government to open Outer Mongolia to other foreign countries. In the event of a refusal, China and Japan may effect a military alliance to oppose the sovietizing of Mongolia by Russia."

The Foreign Minister, K. Hirota, told his Cabinet colleagues at a meeting Dec. 24 that the sino-Japanese situation had apparently taken a turn for the better, according to a *Reuter* report. He said he had received official information that General Chiang Kai-shek had assured the Japanese Ambassador, A. Ariyoshi, that he would accept, in principle, the three basic proposals for readjusting sino-Japanese relations advanced by himself. Mr. Hirota, however, pointed out the necessity of watching the attitude of the Chinese Government and the Chinese political situation, which, he added, was so complicated. The "three-point policy enunciated by Mr. Hirota is as follows:

1. Positive aid to be sought from the Nanking Government for a scheme designed to place Sino-Japanese relations on a firm, friendly basis.

2. A formula to be devised for co-operation between China, Japan and "Manchukuo" in the development of North China.

3. A program to be drawn up for a common front between China, Japan and "Manchukuo," aiming at preventing the spread of communism.

INDEPENDENCE AND EQUALITY KEYNOTE OF CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

World peace can only be achieved through mutual faith and sincerity, and faith and sincerity will be the basis of China's policy in her relations with other friendly Powers, especially those countries which have the closest relations with her, declared General Chang Chun, in his first press interview as Foreign Minister on Dec. 18. He said he was a revolutionary soldier, and that for the past 25 years, he had been connected with the Chinsse revolutionary movement in various military and political activities. He was a faithful follower of the Kuomintang principles. The present policy of the Chinese Government, General Chang declared, was a simple one. China wanted independence and quality, and desired to promote world peace. This policy would not be changed in any circumstances. The Foreign Minister then referred to certain obsolete treaty obligations which, he said, were out of date and unreasonable and harmful to the proper development of the country's interests. The Chinese Government, he proceeded, would through legitimate methods, remove such special obligations, but before these were removed, China would continue to observe them.

General Chang expressed the hope that friendly Powers would understand that China's demands were reasonable and legitimate, and that China's only desire was self-preservation and co-existence with other nations.

ARIYOSHI GIVEN RENEWED ASSURANCES OF CHINA'S FRIENDSHIP FOR JAPAN

Renewed assurances that the Chinese Government seeks the establishmnt of friendly relations with Japan were received by Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, in an interview with Gen. Chang Chun, new Foreign Minister at Nanking Dec. 20.

In an interview with the press, immediately following the meeting, Mr. Ariyoshi said that he was assured China's diplomatic policy will remain unchanged. "Gen. Chang told me that he intended to expend every effort to readjust relations between Japan and China. He also said that because of his thirty-year contact with Japan, he was all the more anxious to see the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries,' Mr. Ariyoshi said.

"Gen. Chang also told me that this was the only reason why he agreed to become Foreign Minister. He added that he would work in perfect agreement with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek," the Ambassador added. Mr. Ariyoshi declined to divulge the issues discussed at the meeting.

"The Chinese Government will closely adhere to the foreign policy outlined in recent statements made by myself and General Chang Chun, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs." This reply, according to authoritative sources, was made on Dec. 19 by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, to a question asked by A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, concerning China's policy towards Japan, in an interview that afternoon. General Chiang Kai-shek is also understood to have informed the Japanese Ambassador that China would carry out its fixed policy to the end and that there would be no change.

Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Consul-General in Nanking, will leave for Japan early next week to report to the Foreign Office on the results of the conversations now underway between Mr. Ariyoshi, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and Gen. Chang Chun, *Rengo* reported Dec. 20. The Consul-General's trip will be taken to acquaint Japanese officials in Tokyo with the recent personnel changes in the Chinese government and to inform them of the present attitude of

the Nanking administration towards Japan.

Mr. Suma called on Oong Wen-hao, Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, Dec. 19, and had a lengthy talk with him lasting nearly two hours. It was their first meeting since the appointment of Mr. Oong as Secretary-General of the Yuan, but what was discussed during their conversation is not known.

Mr. Ariyoshi returned to Shanghai from Nanking Dec. 21. Little information has been divulged about his interview with either General Chang Chun or General Chiang Kai-shek, but Japanese reaction in Shanghai indicated that the conference with General Chiang had definitely been not wholly satisfactory from the Japanese viewpoint. The *Shanghai Mainichi* on Dec. 22 expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the situation.

"Why Gen. Chiang still remains reluctant to promote Sino-Japanese friendship, despite his well-devised preparations, is an enigma to us. But we doubt that his insincerity or the influence of the Kuomintang is responsible for it," the *Mainichi* declared. Following the reorganization of the Nanking Government, the *Mainichi* said it expected to see adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations and the settlement of the northern issues. Concrete proposals to this effect should have been made by Gen. Chiang at his meeting with Mr. Ariyoshi, But, "contrary to expectations" no agreement was reached.

A *Reuter* message states that a favourable reception has been given in Tokyo to the statement in which China's foreign policy was enunciated by General Chang Chun, Chinese Foreign Minister, on his assumption of office. Diplomatic observers profess sympathy with his aspirations for the abolition of the "unequal treaties," but assert that China must put her house in order before she seeks their cancellation, "as she might otherwise aggravate her relations with other nations."

FUNCTIONS OF HOPEI-CHAHAR PACIFICATION COMMISSIONER DEFINED

The functions of the Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar were defined in regulations promulgated in Nanking Dec. 23.

They are:

1. To exterminate bandits and deal with all uprisings.
2. To guide the organization and training of the Chinese masses.

The regulations also stipulate that the Commissioner is subject to the guidance and instructions of the Chairman of the National Military Council, the War Minister and the Director of Military Training.

SUNG CHIH-YUAN ANNOUNCES POLICY OF HOPEI-CHAHAR POLITICAL COUNCIL

In his address to members of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council at the inauguration ceremony on Dec. 18, General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Council, outlined three principles on which he intends to run the Council:

1.—District reforms and appointments must be based on the will of the people

2.—Officials must share the adversity as well as the happiness of the people, and honesty must be emphasized in the administration of finance.

3.—Frienrly relations will be promoted with neighbouring countries, in accordance with the mandate of the Government.

The speaker referred to the special situation existing in Peiping since the Tangku armistice agreement, and emphasized the need for keeping on friendly terms with Japan. He also dwelt on the need for reviving the traditional virtues of China, exterminating Communists, and developing and spreading Oriental culture.

After the close of the business meeting of the new Council, General Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, and General Hsiao Cheng-yin, Governor of Chahar, called on Major-General Doihara, of the Kwantung Army, and were closeted with him for some time. They discussed the situation in East Chahar, as to the possibility of abolishing the "East Hopei Autonomy Council" under Yin Ju-keng.

At the same meeting, a standing committee, consisting of Wang Yi-tang, Liu Cheh and General Chin Teh-chun, were elected to carry on routine business.

Four appointment to the new Hopei Provincial Government were made Dec. 24 by the Executive Yuan.

These new members, who will all serve under General Sung Chen-yuan, the Chairman, and their posts are:

Chia Yu-chang, Commissioner of Finance.
Chang Chi-yung, Commissioner of Civil Affairs.
Liang Chien-chang, Commissioner of Reconstruction.
Cheng Tao-ju, Commissioner of Education.

Li Ssu-hao, one time Minister of Finance of the Peking Government, has been invited by General Sung Cheh-yuan, to serve as Financial Adviser to the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, according to a *Central News* report.

YIN'S REBEL REGIME REFUSES TO COOPERATE WITH HOPEI-CHAHAR COUNCIL

The possibility of co-operation between the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Council and the Hopei and Chahar Political Council is out of the question, declared Yin Ju-keng, self-proclaimed head of the former body, when interviewed by *Reuter* Dec. 23. He admitted that negotiations between his council and General Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, had been carried on prior to the formation of the new administrative body, but that there had been none since. Responding to another question, Mr. Yin declared that his men in occupation of Tangku would not be withdrawn, as the town was within the jurisdiction of the East Hopei Council.

Recent Developments in Peiping indicate that the price of abolition of the "East Hopei Autonomy Council," the rebel regime under Yin Ju-keng, will be a change in the status of the newly-formeed Hopei and Chahar Political Council that would make it more autonomous. This is revealed in the failure of the first attempt of the Political Council to secure the abolition of the East Hopei administration. It is confirmed that the East Hopei and East Chahar questions were brought up by Generals Chin Teh-chun and Hsiao Cheng-yin at their meeting Dec. 18 with Major-General Doihara, of the Kwantung Army. The latter is reported to have expressed his inability to consider the abolition of Yin Ju-keng's Council, but to have indicated his willingness to take up the matter with the rebel leader provided the Hopei and Chahar Political Council were to change its name to the "Hopei and Chahar Anti-Communist Self-Governing Council." Major-General Doihara is reported to have been equally firm on the East Chahar question. The Chinese are reported to have shown willingness to allow Mongolian peace preservation corps to police the Kuyuan, Kangpao, Hoteh and Shantao districts, but not Paochang and Changpei. The Japanese, however, are now insisting on the cession of all six districts to Manchukuo.

The question of increasing the strength of the Japanese forces in North China was a big and complicated one, declared the Japanese military spokesman in an interview in Tientsin Dec. 19. A decision on the subject, he added, awaited the return to Tokyo of Colonel Kita, of the Imperial General Staff, and Colonel Muto, of the Kwantung Army.

Extension of the sphere of influence of the rebel regime in East Hopei is feared as a result of the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Hsinho and Chunliangchen. The troops, which had been sent to these two centres from Peiping, were withdrawn following mediation by the Japanese authorities. They are retiring to Tientsin. Their evacuation will enable the East Hopei Peace Preservation Corps to resume their advance westward if they so wish.

General Tada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese garrison in North China, arrived at Peiping December 19 from Tientsin and immediately called on Major-General Doihara of the Kwantung Army, who recently advanced "suggestions" for the establishment of a new regime in the North. General Tada is said to have come to Peiping to explain the misunderstanding which has arisen between himself and the "Japanese Lawrence" following the collapse of the "autonomy" demonstrations at Tientsin. General Doihara was displeased because General Tada failed to render the demonstrators any assistance, and that this

disagreement caused the Imperial General Staff at Tokyo to send Colonel Kita to mediate.

MUTO SAYS JAPANESE NEED FORCE IN NORTH TO SUBDUE REDS

Prediction that Japanese force in North China will be augmented, "if it becomes necessary to join hands with the new administration in combatting communism," was made by Lieut.-Col. Akira Muto, of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, at Changchun Dec. 21. The officer, together with Col. Seiichi Kita, chief of the China Section of the Army General Staff, was dispatched to North China to convey instructions to the command of the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin. The question of increasing Japanese forces in the region will be decided by the central military authorities, after consultations with the command of the Kwantung Army and the Tientsin Garrison, Lieut.-Col. Muto said. He added that "what Japan desires most is the establishment of friendly relations between China, Japan and Manchukuo."

Patience in judging the recently-formed Hopei and Chahar Political Council was held necessary by Col. Seiichi Kita, chief of the China Section of the Japanese Army General Staff, in an interview at Changchun Dec. 23.

"The new organ appears to be both approved and disapproved," he said. "After all it has just been created and I don't think comments are justified until we have seen how it gets along."

Revealing that he has reached a "complete agreement" with the command of the Kwantung Army on various Chinese issues, including the problem of North China, Col. Seiichi Kita left Changchun for Tokyo the same afternoon.

S.M.R. PLANS THROUGH FREIGHT RUN TO PEIPING

Plans for the inauguration of through freight traffic between "Manchukuo" and North China and between Fusan, South Korea, and Peiping are being studied by the officials of the South Manchuria Railway Company, says a *Rengo* telegram from Dairen.

NANKING HAS RESISTED PRESSURE, COMMENTS LONDON TIMES

Another act of the North China drama is over, but it has left the audience a trifle puzzled by its departure from some of the precedents set on previous occasions, says "The Times" in a leading article on Dec. 18, according to a *Reuter* report from London. All the stock characters have appeared —Japanese militarists, their subject-allies of the Japanese Foreign Office, their creatures, Chinese autonomists doing comic business in the wings, spectator Powers, some mute as oysters, others muttering disapproval. But there has been one important change: the Nanking Government, instead of succumbing, has resisted pressure, and has escaped on better terms than were expected. The question has been settled by a compromise. The agreement will certainly strengthen the Japanese position in North China, but not nearly so much as the military authorities had hoped. The composition of the new Ministry at Nanking, adds "The Times," suggests that the new administration can co-operate with Japan if the Japanese militarists "do not alienate it by further bullying." The ultimate aim of the Japanese in North China is still uncertain, but more important than speculations on the subject is the attitude of the Japanese Foreign Office, whose spokesman has severely criticised the Nine-Power Treaty (which provides for maintenance of the territorial and administrative integrity of China.) It is conceivable, says "The Times," that the Japanese Government has some bargain in mind, and that we shall hear more on the subject as the discrepancy between the American naval policy and the Japanese claims becomes obvious.

The Japanese have lost no time in making themselves at home in Chahar, says "The Times" in a leading article Dec. 23. Referring to the clashes there, the journal states that each side will certainly accuse the other of armed trespass, and that, before the matter is put to bed, it is likely to be used by the Japanese War Office. For some time past, continues "The Times," the inspired Japanese press has made much of the Communist threat in North China and Inner Mongolia. The argument that because North China is threatened by Communism, it should be removed from the control of Nanking, is not too convincing. A real affray with authentic Communists from Outer Mongolia will, however, adds the paper, be turned to account in debates in the Japanese Diet on the Army Estimates, which are expected to reach unprecedntd figures.

NORTH CHINA FATE SEALED AS POWERS ARE HAMPERED, PRAVADA SAYS

The fate North China is sealed, says *Pravda* Dec. 21, and whtther the proclamation of independence is being made today or tomorrow is without importance, a *Trans-Ocean* message from Moscow states. The paper upholds the view that Japan will force her way into China. No diplomatic demarches nor written protocols will stop a march, which is forced on the point of bayonets. "The imperialistic Japanese army as saviour of the Chinese people," the paper ironically exclaims, adding that such a farce was possible only because the big powers find their hands tied through the African conflict.

Identical Japan-China Economic Associations, aiming at the promotion of Sino-Japanese trade and friendship, will come into beihg in Tokyo and in Shanghai on December 27, according to a *Rengo* report. The sponsors of the Tokyo organization will meet on that day to approve of the selection of its president and officers, and to formulate plans of activity.

A threat of a ban on the student movement, if the Chinese Communist Party succeeds in assuming its leadership, was made in an order issued on Dec. 20 by the Peiping Municipal Government. The statement charged that the leaders of the Communist Party have decided at a recent meeting to start an active agitation campaign and to infiltrate into the student movement. The order said that prompt steps will be taken to prevent these plans from materialization, and threatened arrest and severe punishment to its violators.

The school teachers of Hopei issued a long manifesto on Dec. 20 against the proposed revision of text books. They declare that the suggested changes are unacceptable to the students and will merely aggravate the present trouble they are causing. "Education," says the manifesto, "is an instrument for the revival of the Chinese race. The present text-books are consistent with the requirements of the country and the people, and should not be revisd."

MILITARY TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES GIVEN SUPPORT IN CANTON

Officers to supervise the military training of employees of the Kwangtung Provincial Government have been appointed. They are:

General Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief;
General Hu Chao-chun, Commandant;
Captain Au Fang-pu, 1st Captain;
Captain Lin Yi-chung, 2nd Captain;
Captain Liu Chi-wen, 3rd Captain.

Training will be started some time in January.

GENERAL CHIANG GIVES COUNSEL TO KUOMINTANG MEMBERS

Two guiding principles for their daily work were offered by General Chiang Kai-shek, Vice-Chairman of both the Central Executive Committee and the Central Political Council and president of the Executive Yuan, to all the Kuomintang members in an address given Dec. 23 at the weekly Sun Yat-sen memorial service of the Central Party Headquarters. First, General Chiang admonished, Kuomintang members of all ranks, besides diligently carrying out their routine daily work, should strive to improve themselves mentally and intellectually with equal diligence. With the continual enhancement of their specialized knowledge, General Chiang said, both their creative power and administrative efficiency would automatically be enhanced. Second, the Generalissimo said, they should place the interests of the people at large above those of their own. It was only through such unselfish service, General Chiang declared, that the people would be willing to accept the leadership of the Party.

Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister of Communications, Slain in Shanghai

Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister of Communications, was shot down by assassins in front of his home in Rue Gaston Kann in the French Concession, Shanghai, late in the afternoon of Christmas Day, Dec. 25. He had been spending the day visiting friends, among them Wang Ching-wei. He was returning to his home and just as he stepped out of his car, six shots in quick succession rang out from the guns of three unknown men who were waiting for him at the entrance at the rear of his house. The whole affair happened so quickly that Mr. Tang's bodyguard had not sufficient time to draw his weapon before the assassins had disappeared in the crowd. The wounded man stepped back into his car by himself and soon after lost consciousness. He was taken to St. Marie's hospital where he died shortly afterwards.

Tang Yu-jen (唐有壬)

The deceased was a son of Tang Chai-chang, one of the early Kuomintang martyrs. He was born at Liuyang, Hunan, 1894. He was a graduate of Keio University, Japan, and since then had held various positions of trust in the government. More recently he was Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and for a time concurrently Director of the Department of Asiatic Affairs of the Ministry.

Loyang-Tungkwan Highway to Be Opened New Years' Day

The newly completed highway linking up Loyang, in western Honan, with Tungkwan, in eastern Shensi, will be formally opened to traffic on New Year's Day. The Highway Construction Bureau for western Honan is preparing to wind up its affairs in view of the conclusion of its functions.

$1,500,000 Loan for Completion of Hunan-Szechuan Highway

Under the instructions of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, Yu Chi-chuan, Commissioner of Reconstruction for Hunan, who arrived in Shanghai Dec. 23, is negotiating with the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications for a loan of $1,500,000 for completion of the Hunan-Szechuan highway.

Interviewed, Mr. Yu declared that all the three banks have agreed upon the terms of the loan and the loan agreement will be signed in a few days. The Hunan Reconstruction Bond, amounting to 3,000,000, has been placed as security for the loan.

Shensi Wants Better Facilities to Transport Cotton

Lack of sufficient facilities to transport the Shensi cotton is keenly felt by industrial circles in Sian in view of the bumper crop this year. Both the Sian and Hsienyang railway stations are piled high with bales of cotton awaiting conveyance. While the Lung-Hai Railway Administration has increased the number of freight cars so as to enable the transportation of the cotton to Chengchow and Shanghai, the Cotton Production Improvement Institute has approached Shanghai banking circles for a loan to provide greater facilities for marketing the produce.

Tsingtao Builds One Thousand Model Houses

The *Central News* says: Tsingtao has gone one step ahead of its sister cities in introducing an efficient system of people's self-government, in constructing 1,000 model houses, in building public cemeteries, in giving a "new deal" to the rickshaw pullers, in promoting free education, in training a strong police force and in initiating a host of other municipal reforms under the enlightened leadership of Rear-Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Mayor, during the last five years.

Fund Allotted for Control of Foodstuffs

A sum of $5,000,000 to be allotted by the Ministry of Finance has been fixed for the establishment of the proposed Bureau for the control of foodstuffs in the country. Preparations for the opening of the Bureau, which are expected to be completed by March next year, has been entrusted by the Central Government to the Ministries of Finance, Interior, Industry, Communications and Railways and also the National Economic Council. The headquarters of the Bureau will be located in Shanghai, with branches to be established in all the principal rice-growing districts of the country. The construction of the giant granary in Kiukiang will begin at the end of this month. The principal objective of the Bureau will be the equalization of distribution of grain within the country. In this connection a restriction will be placed on the importation of foodstuffs from abroad whenever such is deemed necessary.

French Legation Denies Report of Road Building in Kwangchowwan

To clarify the situation in Kwangchowwan, especially at the present time, when numerous reports were published in the Chinese press to the effect that French soldiers are building roads outside the leased territory, the French Legation in Nanking in a statement this week denied emphatically that a road is being built outside of the leased territory.

Chinese Government Banks Send Huge Silver Shipments to the United States

Just before the s.s. *President Lincoln* was perparing to sail for the United States late at night Dec. 20 six trucks drove to the Customs U.S. Jetty laden with silver bars of a value more than fifteen million dollars reckoned in present currency. The silver was placed on board ship bound for New York.

The above shipment was followed by another Dec. 23. Once more heavy trucks lumbered from the Central Bank of China to the Customs Jetty with a load of silver, which this time went by the *President McKinley*—a total of 10,000,000 ounces, of an estimated value of $16,000,000. The shipment is stated to be a commitment to the Chase National Bank.

In reply to inquiries concerning silver shipments a spokesman of the Central Bank of China informed the *Kuo Min* News Agency Dec. 20 that this silver been sold by the Government Banks to the Chase Bank and the National City Bank of New York, in order to provide additional reserves for exchange stabilization.

Japanese Government Backs Up Recalcitrant Attitude of Banks

Official support has been accorded by Tokyo to Japanese bankers in China in their refusal to hand over their silver reserves to the Bank of China in a dollar-for-dollar exchange for legal tender notes. The Tokyo Finance Ministry formulated its attitude on the basis of a detailed reports on the situation in China presented by T. Yumono, of the Bureau of Economics of the department, who returned to Japan from China last week and reported that Japanese Bankers in China insist that the Chinese Government should purchase their silver holdings at the market rate or permit them to ship the silver without payment of the equalization duty.

U. S. Buys Silver in China

Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of Treasury, reiterated Dec. 19 that the United States Treasury was still buying silver. He said he had bought silver every day in the week. "There are many places—you would be surprised." Mr. Morgenthau revealed that the United States Government took all of Mexico's output on newly-mined silver during the past year, a total of about 72,000,000 ounces, at New York prices. Later developments showed that the U.S. was also buying silver in China.

Central Bank to Be Reorganized as Central Bank of China

As a step towards the re-organization of China's banking system, the Central Bank of China will shortly be re-organized into the Central Reserve Bank. One of the features of the reorganized bank will be the acceptance of 40 per cent commercial capital. The present capital of the Bank is $100,000,000.

Ko Chu Kung Ssu to Have Branch in Shanghai

The South Manchuria Railway authorities announced Dec. 21 that the Ko Chu Kung Ssu, the corporation organized recently for the purpose of exploiting China economically, would register under Japanese law on Dec. 23 and then commence business. The corporation, it is stated, will have its headquarters here and a branch at Tokyo, while sub-branches will be established at Tientsin, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Mongolia, the Cradle of Conflict

BY TAO SHING CHANG (張道行)

MANCHURIA has been characterized by Owen Lattimore as the "cradle of conflict" and this today is more than ever true. The reason is very simple. Since the creation of the puppet state of "Manchukuo," Japanese military influence has extended to the line of the Amur River on the one side and has got closer to Mongolia on the other. Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italian Minister to Peking, has seen Manchuria as the Balkans of today and Vladivostok the Serajevo of tomorrow. But in Lattimore's opinion, the Vladivostok frontier of Manchukuo is not so important as that of Mongolia, for "if Vladivostok should be the Sarajevo of tomorrow, the explosion detonated at Vladivostok will be felt most decisively in Mongolia;" and "the 'Manchukuo question' in the new form symbolized by the State of Manchukuo is a completely senseless incident of violence unless it means the opening up of the far more comprehensive question of Mongolia."[1] At any rate, Mongolia is growing in importance every day as both Russia and Japan are looking toward it as the field of expansion, and as they use "their Mongols" as an instrument for penetration and spreading of propaganda among Mongols on the other side of the border. Under such circumstances, troubles are bound to breed.

As the Mongols are divided into three parts under the influence of three countries (some in the autonomous province of Hsingan" within the regime of Manchukuo; others in Inner Mongolia under the Chinese suzerainty; and still others in Outer Mongolia under the control of Soviet Russia), the cradle of conflicts is therefore interwoven and very complicated. Since it is impossible for a treatise like this to deal with all of these incidents, it is better limited to those between Japan and Russia.

A direct Japanese-Soviet conflict occurred on January 31, 1935, when Mongolian troops clashed with Japanese-Manchurian soldiers at Khalka Miao, near Lake Buir, which is situated in the north-western corner of Manchuria, about 100 miles south of Hailar. According to the Japanese, it was the Mongolian forces who launched the attack upon a Manchurian patrol, resulting in heavy losses to both sides. The Mongolian version, however, was: "The truth about the frontier trouble between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia is that Manchukuo soldiers illegally entered Outer Mongolian territory and shot to death Outer Mongolian soldiers." Khalka Miao was captured by the combined Japanese and Manchurian forces.[2]

The question as to who owned the Khalka Miao district was the subject of dispute in the preliminary negotiations between Manchukuo and Mongolia. Both the Manchurian and the Japanese authorities claimed that the territory belonged to Manchukuo as "an established fact." Four maps issued by independent Russian and Chinese agencies were cited as evidence that the Khalka River was the "traditionally recognized frontier." The Mongolian spokesman, on the contrary, said that "from time immemorial" the region "belonged to the territory of the Khalka Mongols." Therefore the matter dragged on. Not until May 30, 1935, formal negotiations opened at Manchouli. Because of the contest over the Khalka district, the matter was not settled before still another issue was cited.[3]

On June 23, a Japanese army officer and his White Russian assistant, while engaged in survey, were arrested. They were released on July 4, and, four days later, Mongolia sent a note to Manchukuo in a most conciliatory tone. It proposed to name a joint Mongol-Manchukuoan commission to settle this and other border disputes. Should the commission find that the arrest occurred in Manchurian territory, the Mongolian Government would apologize and punish those guilty. Japan and Manchukuo, however, had filed an ultimatum to Mongolia, demanding that permanent military representatives of Manchukuo be permitted to be stationed in Outer Mongolia, together with the right of free travel and communication. The Soviet newspapers interpreted the demand as the Japanese intention to place spies throughout Mongolia in preparation for invasion.[4] Because of this, very soon the Manchouli parley was adjourned.

Not until October 2 was the conference resumed, still at Manchouli. While it was in progress, Kanka, the Japanese member of the Manchukuo delegation made (October 9) a categorical demand that three Manchukuo representatives be permitted to be stationed at Urga, (the Mongolian capital), Baintumene and Tamskume respectively, and likewise three Mongolian representatives at Changchun, Hailar, and Manchouli. Their function would be the handling of border disputes. He also threatened that unless the demand be accepted, he would not attend any further conferences. The Soviet News Agency Tass reported that Urga officials were indignant, since the "Manchurian authorities are attempting to compensate for the weakness of their position by crude and disconnected declarations of the possibility of fresh grave incidents along the border."[5]

The real point at issue is that the Japanese wish to have the right of a representative stationed at Urga. The Mongolians objected to the proposal on the ground that their capital is too far from the border and one delegate posted on the frontier is enough. Ten days later (October 19), the Tass message indicated that Urga authorities were not moved by Kanka, though he threatened them with "something serious" if they should not accept his proposal. The Mongolians, however, were not ready to yield to the Japanese in spite of his threat that his country "would reach the heart of the Mongolian People's Republic by force and solve the problem by violence." The Moscow Foreign Office issued a communique on the same day declaring that the threatened rupture was due to "primitive and

WHEN MUSSOLINI LEARNED TO DEFY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

—By McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune

1. *Owen Lattimore, "Mongolia Enters World Affairs," Pacific Affairs, Vol. 7, March, 1934, p.15.*
2. *China Weekly Review, Vol. 71, p.350.*
3. *Ibid., p.350-51 Current History, September, 1935, p.670.*
4. *Current History, September, 1935, p 670.*
5. *Christian Science Monitor, October 17, 1935, p.2.*

crude threats aimed at the Mongols by the Japanese leader of the Manchurian delegates."[6]

In reply to a foreign correspondent's inquiry, a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office declared: "A cloak of mystery shrouds Outer Mongolia, on whose door Manchukuo is knocking just as Commodore Perry knocked on Japan's doors 80 years ago." "Manchukuo's idea is to introduce Outer Mongolia to the outside world, for the latter country still remains a land of mystery to all but Soviet Russia. Even Chinese Consuls [Sic] cannot enter Outer Mongolia without Soviet permission, although nominally it is still Chinese territory." Japan, the spokesman further stated, had inquired as to the exact relations between Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia but failed to get the matter elicited.[7]

As a rejoinder, the Mongolian delegate issued (October 29) a statement, saying:

> "The Mongolian Government greatly regrets that...Manchukuo again resorts to ultimate methods in conducting the negotiations, which cannot contribute to a friendly solution of the question, and which unnecessarily aggravate relations between the two parties...The Mongolian Government cannot but express its surprise that the Manchurian party demands the acceptance, in the form of an ultimatum, of its proposal regarding the sending of representatives to three points, including Ulan Bator Hoto (i.e. Urga), all the while refusing to consider the essence of the proposal made by the Mongolian party which has been drafted in full conformity with the aims of the negotiations."

The Mongolian proposal provides for two initial commissions, one to be created at the Manchuli Station, the other at Tamsyksume, to handle frontier conflicts. Mongolia sends one frontier delegate to Manchuli; together with a corresponding representative of Manchukuo to regulate conflicts occurring from the extreme northern point of the Mongolian-Manchukuo frontier to the Karulen River, while a Manchukuo delegate at Tamsyksume, together with a local Mongolian representative, to regulate conflicts on the remaining section of the frontier. Should these commissions be unable to settle the conflicts on the spot, then, "the question shall be submitted for solution to both representatives, who are to form a mixed frontier commission, which will act upon instructions from their Governments and will have to make a final settlement of the given question." The reason that Mogolia cannot accept two more representatives to be stationed at Baintumene and Urga is as follows:

> "The Mongolian Government does not see any good reason for sending representatives to Hailar and Baintumene since the system proposed by the Mongolian party fully insures the settlement of conflicts on the respective frontier sections by the initial commissions at Tamsyksume and Manchouli. The Mongolian Government sees still less reason for the creation of one more standing commission in the person of representatives stationed at such points as Ulan Bator Hoto and Changchun, which are both located far from the frontier and who thus could not directly guide the settlement of frontier conflicts."[8]

From October 29 to November 27, when a statement was issued by the Changchun Government, there was no further serious trouble. The only exception was the incident which occurred on November 12 when two Outer Mongolians were captured by a Manchurian patrol at Lake Buyer. Both were sent to Hailar under escort; one was allegedly a soldier despatched by the Urga Government to Manchuria for the purpose of reconnoitering.[9]

The statement of the Changchun Government referred to charged the Outer Mongolian's with responsibility for the breakdown of the Manchouli negotiations. Her flat rejection of the Manchurian request for the exchange of diplomatic representatives "gives the impression that her freedom is restrained by some other agent." Therefore, "Manchukuo cannot regard Outer Mongolia as a state in the usual sense of the term." (!) A declaration was made at the conclusion to the effect that Manchukuo "will henceforth regard Outer Mongolia as a dangerous and mysterious area adjoining Manchukuo and will take the initiative in settling pending questions and future issues with her."[10]

So far the "pending questions" have not yet been settled.

Why does Mongolia persistently refuse to admit a Manchukuo envoy to be stationed at Urga? The reason is that Russia fears Japanese influence penetrating into the interior of the vast territory of her virtual protectorate. She is not willing, further, to see such influence too close to Soviet territory. For should Japan enter the Mongolian field, Western Siberian would lie open to attack as far west as the Urals. The resultant risk to be faced would be the same as that present in Eastern Siberia. Russia, therefore, is closely watching, and has showed much anxiety over the situation. She no longer remains distinterested in Japan's moves as before. Sooner or later they must test their strength. This is well described by Maurice Percheron in the following passage:—

> "In the U.S.S.R. as in Nippon, everybody speaks of the war as of something unavoidable, the result of destiny rather than hatred. In Mongolia they go still further and prepare for it. In spite of the military demonstrations at Blagoveshchensk and Vladivostok, it is in Mongolia and not in far-eastern Siberia that the fire will break out. People take care not to mention this fact, but it is in Mongolia and for Mongolia, and not on the banks of the Amur, that a conflict will occur. This is the stake over which the two adversaries will dispute, for it is the key to eastern Asia."[11]

In the opinion of Lattimore, both Japan and Russia may not want war; but it cannot be avoided since the general trend of events drawing them into is war through Mongolia. For, "Japan cannot afford not to organize and support the Mongols who are within Manchukuo, and this necessarily involves Japan in the affairs of all the Mongols'. Nor can Russia afford not to support Outer Mongolia." Therefore, either nation may go to war "at a time convenient for itself and awkward for its opponent."[12] Foreign commentators have pointed out that after Japan has removed all possible causes of trouble south of the Great Wall, Japan would drive westward more energentically from Manchuria into Mongolia.[13] Then, this is would be the time to precipitate a major crisis. And it is the natural result of the quest for building up a world-empire.

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6. *New York Times, October 20, 1935, p.1.*
7. *Shanghai Times, October 22, 1935, p.3.*
8. *For the full text, see Shanghai Times, Oct. 30, 1935, p.3.*
9. *China Weekly Review, Vol. 74, Nov. 23, 1935, p.432.*
10. *Quoted from North China Daily News, Nov. 28. 1935. p.15.*
11. *Percheron, "Russian Asia," Living Age, Jan. 1935, p.434.*
12. *Lattimore, "Mongolia Enters World Affairs," Pacific Affairs, Vol. 7, pp.21;28.*
13. *See Current History, September 1935, p.671.*

Lake Buyer Nor Dispute Flares Up Again

MANCHUKUO troops have established outposts at Bulundersen and other places near Lake Buyer Nor, according to official information from General Minami, the Japanese Ambassador at Changchun. Manchukuo claims this territory as her own after having repulsed 70 Outer Mongolians on Dec. 19. Foreign Minister K. Hirota, cabled Dec. 23 to the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, instructing him to protest to the Soviet Government against "molestation of members of the Japanese Consulate at Habarovsk by local anti-Japanese agitators." Mr. Ohta was requested to draw the attention of the Soviet Government to the anti-Japanese propaganda which is being broadcast by the Habarovsk station as well as to the anti-Japanese agitation rampant at Habarovsk.

Another Incident on Mongolian Frontier

Yet another incident has occurred on the Mongolian frontier involving Mongolian and Japanese troops.

According to a report from Ulan Bator, one Mongolian officer and two soldiers were killed Dec. 19 in a clash with Japanese military on the Mongolian border. It is stated that the Japanese troops, in motor lorries and armed with machine-guns, arrived at the Mongolian frontier outpost southwest of Lake Buyer Nor and "fired on Mongolian troops, who retreated under orders to avoid provocation." The Japanese, however, continued to fire, with the result that the assistant commander of the outpost and two soldiers were killed.

The Outer Mongols, 70 in number, who are alleged by Japanese reports to have entered Manchukuo territory, are said to have smuggled a number of machine-guns into Manchukuo.

The Kwantung Army announced Dec. 22 that none of the Japanese-Manchukuo force was injured, but added that the Japanese troops risked their lives in attacking and routing the Outer Mongols.

A spokesman of the Manchukuo Government is reported to have expressed the opinion that the Outer Mongol mission at present visiting Moscow "is probably seeking a military alliance with the Soviets." He added, however, that Manchukuo would not change its attitude, namely, to settle all border troubles involving Outer Mongolians without the customary negotiation with the Outer Mongolian Government.

At the same time, it is reported that the troops from Japan who have been entraining in Dairen for the north, will probably be sent for duty on the border.

Japanese Said to Be Preparing "Incident" for Mongol Border

The press in Moscow Dec. 19 published a report from Khabarovsk that the Kwantung Army Headquarters, dissatisfied with the fact that negotiations between delegations from Manchukuo and the Mongolian People's Republic failed to give results desirable to Japanese military circles, are going to prepare a new provocative incident on the eastern frontier of the Mongolian Republic. It is expected that in the near future a fresh clash will be provoked

like the January Khalkhin Sume conflict or an incident like sending into the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic agents of the Japanese Army, to use this for the creation of new frontier complications and to bring new pressure on the Mongolian Republic.

A statement issued in Changchun Dec. 22 by the Foreign Office declared that, as the Outer Mongolian authorities have shown no signs of apologizing for the recent clash west of Lake Buyer Nov, Manchukuo "will henceforth regard Outer Mongolia as a mysterious, dangerous and hostile neighbor whose autonomy is dubious" and will take increased measures to defend her frontier. Plans for the consumation of a tripartite agreement between China, Japan and Manchukuo to eliminate Soviet influence in China and Outer Mongolia, are reported to have been discussed at a conference between representatives of the Kwantung Army and Colonel Seiichi Kita, of the Tokyo General Staff.

Russian Version of Raid

Ulan Bator dispatches gave a detailed report of the Japan-Manchurian raid on Bulundersun. The Japan-Manchurian detachment returned to Manchurian territory after the raid but before departing burned to the ground all structures in the outpost, carrying away all supplies, foodstuffs and domestic utensils.

Tass stated that among those killed by the Japanese were M. Sosob, Assistant Chief of the outpost, and four soldiers. Several soldiers were allegedly carried away by the Japanese to Manchukuo. The total strength of the Japan-Manchurian detachment (according to *Tass*) was about 300 men on ten trucks, each truck carrying one or two heavy machine guns. The passenger car which accompanied the Japanese detachment in addition carried a Japanese officer and two Russian white guards.

A China-Japanese Alliance Against the Soviets?

Negotiations with the Chinese Government for "joint Sino-Japanese defense against Soviet influence in Sinkiang and Mongolia" are to be initiated shortly by Mr. Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, according to the Tokyo *Miyako Shimbun*. The negotiation says the newspaper, will be based on the third section of the so-called "three-point policy" enunciated by Mr. Hirota on Nov. 23 as the founadtion of Japanese relations with China. The newspaper foreshadows that relations between Japan and China, on the one hand, and the U.S.S.R., on the other, will become "more strained" now that the "autonomy" question in North China has been "satisfactorily solved."

It goes on to say that Outer Mongolia, through the orders of the Soviet Government, is politically, socially and economically cut off from the rest of the world, although Manchukuo and other Oriental countries have been pressing for equality of opportunity and the Open Door.

"Considering that the situation harms the preservation of peace in the Far East—China and Japan," says the *Miyako*, "are expected to ask the Soviet Government to open Outer Mongolia to other foreign countries. In the event of a refusal, China and Japan may effect a military alliance to oppose the sovietizing of Mongolia by Russia."

The three-point program mentioned by *Miyako* is as follows:

Positive aid to be sought from the Nanking Government for a scheme designed to place Sino-Japanese relations on a firm, friendly basis.

A formula to be devised for cooperation between China, Japan and Manchukuo in the development of north China.

A program to be drawn up for a common front between China, Japan and Manchukuo, aiming at preventing the spread of Communism.

Soviet's Growing Military Strength Worries Japanese

The Japanese newspapers of Dec. 20 in reporting a conference between members of the Diet and representatives of the War Office explained that Japan is seriously concerned with the growing military influence of the Soviet Union in the Far East. The War Office representatives, it was said, cited the military might of the U.S.S.R. in explaining the War Office budget requirements.

Army officers, according to the reports, revealed to the Diet members the activities of Communists in China, Mongolia and Manchukuo. They also asserted that the Soviet Union, under the latest five-year program has been endeavoring to promote the manufacture of munitions and other heavy industries in the Far East and also to double-track the Trans-Siberian Railway, thus greatly enhancing its military value.

The Japanese officers, it was said, explained that it was inevitable that Army expenditures would increase annually because the Soviet communications program contemplated the complete encirclement of Manchukuo. Specific mention was made that the U.S.S.R. was building motor roads, airways and railways in Outer Mongolia.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* said the officers also asserted that the Soviet was secretly assisting Chinese Communists who were contemplating an invasion of north China. This movement, the newspaper said, the Japanese Army intends to check through co-operation with the new North China regime.

Inner Mongolia Declares Independence

The *Shanghai Mainichi* Dec. 24 printed a telegram from Changchun Dec. 23 saying that a declaration has been issued by Prince Teh-Wang to the representative of the 33 banners in the western part of Inner Mongolia that the region of 6 million square miles including part of Chahar and Suiyuan will be an independent state.

Mongols, Friendly to Manchukuo, in Control of Chahar Area

Changpei, 30 miles north of Kalgan, was occupied at noon Dec. 23 by Mongol cavalry friendly to Manchukuo, according to advices from Kalgan. The Mongols are believed to hail from Hailar. It is stated that all the six hsien in Eastern Chahar—Kuyuan, Paochang, Changpei, Kangpao, Huotch and Shangtao—which the Japanese some time ago demanded should be turned over to Jehol for inclusion in Manchukuo, have been practically completely occupied either by Manchukuo troops or by Mongol troops friendly to the new States.

Japan "Hopelessly Behind"

Asserting that Japan was "hopelessly behind" other world Powers in scientific weapons and firearms, Gen. Y. Kawashima, Minister of War, Dec. 19 told retired officers who now hold seats in the House of Representatives that increased Army appropriations during the next fiscal year were "unavoidable." Most of the Yen 253,000,000 listed as "new demands" in the draft military estimates approved by the Cabinet, he said, were allotted to the improvement of the air service and for the replacement of antiquated material. Under present conditions in Manchukuo the amount required under the heading of "Manchurian Affair Expenditures" could not be further reduced, he stated.

No Danger of America "Going Broke," Says Yale Professor

The danger of the United States "going broke" is largely imaginary, declared Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, who is a leading American economist and original advocate of the "commodity dollar" standard. "The United States could multiply its Federal debt 3½ times without reaching a burden comparable to that of Great Britain," he asserted.

U.S. Public Debt $50,000,000,000

The public debt of the Federal Government and all the State Governments of the union now totals $50,000,000,000, the National Industrial Conference Board declared Dec. 23, as compared with $39,000,000,000 for 1932.

Administration's Power to Control Gold Content of Dollar to Be Continued

It was learned in Washington Dec. 20 that the Administration's emergency power to vary the gold content of the dollar will probably be extended for another year from Jan. 30, 1936.

It is known that the Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, desires retention of the devaluation authority in order to permit further devaluation if foreign countries depreciate their currencies still further.

"Funeral of N.R.A. Arranged," Says President Roosevelt

President Roosevelt announced at his press conference Dec. 20 that the long-delayed "funeral arrangements" for the Blue Eagle had been completed. The remaining function of the Administration, the President asserted, would be handled by executive departments of the Government pending the expiration of the organization's power on April 1, 1936.

Col. Lindbergh and Family Flee to England to Escape Kidnappers

In order to remove their son, John, from constant threats of kidnapping and killing, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the noted airman, Mrs. Lindbergh and their infant child are the only three passengers on board a steamer at present on the high seas en route to England, according to the New York *Times* Dec. 23.

Earthquake Rocks Szechuen for Five Hours

An earthquake which only slightly affected the cities of Chengtu and Chungking in Szechuen province Dec. 18 and 19, struck with full force the district of Mapien, in the southern part of the province, wreaking great havoc to life and property. According to an official report received at Chengtu, the earthquake was felt at Mapien at 2 p.m. on the 18th, accompanied by a loud rumbling like thunder. Soon the hills opened up and the earth was rent asunder. Houses fell like packs of cards and trees were uprooted. For five hours, from 2 to 7 o'clock p.m., the shocks continued in quick succession with the number of dead and injured mounting. The casualties are reported to be very heavy.

A Kunming telegram reports that the seismic shocks were also felt at Chenghun district, north-eastern Yunnan. Altogether 10 shocks were noticed on the 18th and two on the 19th. They were however not of a serious nature.

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THE GIST OF JAPANESE PRESS OPINION

Now that the North China issue has been settled through Nanking-Tokyo negotiations, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek stands in a position to negotiate with Japan over the latter's three-point plan of readjusting Sino-Japanese relations. We hope he will take the opportunity for thoroughly reforming his policy towards Japan.—*Tokyo Nichi Nichi.*

The Executive Yuan has practically changed its personnel under its new Chief, Gen. Chiang-Kai-shek. The change is conspicuous for replacement of almost all the Occidentalists by the pro-Japanese elements. This is a proof of Nanking's decision to liquidate its dual diplomacy and inspires us with confidence.—*Tokyo Yomiuri.*

The autonomous Government now created in North China is significantly different from what was first expected to be born from the popular move for absolute autonomy. It would be inadvisable for Japan, therefore, to negotiate with that Government as if it were independent of the Nanking National Government.—*Tokyo Kokumin.*

Japan's parity principle is on no account dangerous, nor need the world be pessimistic even if the disarmament conference should fail. As a conference of basic discussions of Powers' naval policies and needs, the London parley is worth while whatever its result may be.—*Tokyo Hochi.*

The British Premier recently published that Japan lost her legal right to an equal commercial treatment in her South Sea islands because of her secession from the League of Nations. Japan's mandate over the islands has nothing to do with the League.—*Tokyo Kokumin.*

To the Ministerial Investigation Bureau now delving into Japan's policy of economic improvement, our suggestion is that such investigations be made with the industrialization of part of farm labor in view. The farming populace must in future be partly employed for industrial work.—*Tokyo Chugai.*

The SMR is in need of a large fund to carry out its multifarious business enterprisets. It is right that its president has thus appealed to capitalists for support. But he seems to be overlooking one weak point of his company—that it has not sufficient reserve funds—which is the source of the capitalists' anxiety.—*Osaka Asahi.*

It is quite satisfactory to note that opinion is growing in favor of the creation at this juncture of a national government here to tide over the national difficulties. And the shortcut to such creation is in our opinion the resignition of the Okada Ministry.—*Tokyo Miyako.*

An agreement is reported to have been reached between Canada and Japan for restoration of their trade. This is really a matter for congratulation, and our thanks are due to the sincerity and efforts on the part of the new Canadian Ministry which will surely be reciprocated by this country.—*Tokyo Nichi Nichi.*

"The Will of the People"

BY T. S. YOUNG

"THE will of the people." What a magnificent and fascinating term! Since the days when the myth of the divine right of kings was exploded, it has become such a popular political term, that it has been on the lips of all those who have been in power and who have aspired to power. A king, for instance, would say that he rules his kingdom in accordance with 'the will of the people.' A president would assure his people of maintaining a government by the people, of the people and for the people. Even a magistrate, at the time of his being installed into office, would proclaim that he would base his policy upon 'the will of the people.' Thus a visitor from Mars to this world, after hearing these sweet-worded statements, would perhaps, be bewildered at the wonderful progress made by mankind in the political field, and find difficulty in explaining why there should still be revolutions and political disturbances, when 'the will of the people' reigns supreme over this world.

There is indeed no reason why the world cannot become a Utopia, if the various governments on the earth can be actually ruled by "the will of the people." But alas! where can we find a government which has been actually ruled by popular will at present? The so-called 'will of the people' has been proved to be nothing but the will of a very few persons who have exploited this popular political term for the purpose of either perpetuating their royal thrones or political elections. It has become a shield, under which one's political ambitions and aspirations may be realized. It has also become a scapegoat, to which all political woes and disturbances have been attributed. This political term, in spite of its hollow meaning, has yet had a strong hold on popular psychology. It has played an important role in shaping modern history: Many a king has met his tragic end; many an empire has fallen to pieces; many an ambitious man has risen to political power and fame; and many a civil war has been fought. In a word, all sorts of political tricks have been performed in its good name.

Affairs would not come to such a pass, if people throughout the world possessed strong political consciousness. The average person no matter on what a high plane is his intelligence, has been apt to assume an air of resignation toward political affairs and permit the politicans to run the political show all by themselves. This is especially true of the Chinese people, the majority of whom, being illiterate and limited in intelligence, have been inarticulate, while the intelligent ones, only in recent years, have begun to take an interest in politics. Therefore, if 'the will of the people' has been a farce in the western world, it will be even more so in China, where not only is the intelligence of average people low, but a democratic form of government is still in the making.

An Example from the Classics

Nevertheless, 'the will of the people,' as a political term, is not totally an unheard-of thing to the Chinese people. In our old classics, we have frequently read such enlightening remarks, as "A good ruler must not act contrary to 'the will of the people,'" "A successful king must win the heart of the people by meeting their wishes," etc. In the last days of the despotic Manchu regime, the emperors, in their desperate efforts to save their throne, had to swallow bitter pills in meeting the popular demands. Since the Revolution, 'the will of the people' has been very much played up and utilized by political adventurers in a way to achieve their own objectives. When Yuan Shih-kai was dreaming of an imperial throne, he dared not instantly proclaim himself as an emperor, without taking the trouble of making the world believe that he accepted the throne from the hands of his own people. To make this "popular" show realistic, he even caused the beggars and singsong girls to send him petitions urging him to become an emperor. While he might twist 'the will of the people,' he, however, could not avert the fate which hovered over his uncrowned head.

In recent developments in North China, we have met with a similar farcical show of "popular" movement. We have been told that the North China Autonomous Movement is purely of a spontaneous nature, that the East Hopei Autonomous Government has been created by popular demand, that the new Hopei-Chahaa Political Council will be run in accordance with 'the will of the people.' Riff-raff and old men over sixty years of age have been hired to put up frequent parades to lend color to this autonomous movement. The Japanese intriguers, the masterproducers of the North China drama, have made a great point of telling the world that this separatist movement has been a spontaneous movement.

Are the Chinese people in North China really eager to separate themselves from Nanking's authority and come under Japanese rule? The intelligence of Chinese people may be low, but they are not totally devoid of a sense of patriotism. Manchuria has now been under Japanese rule for more than four years, but the people there have not yet given up their hope of freeing themselves from the alien yoke. The activities of the Volunteers are still a source of great worry to the Japanese conquerors, and will continue to be so for many years to come. The consensus of opinion among our people in Manchuria has been that it would be much happier to suffer under the former government which might be rotten to the core than to live confortably under the present puppet regime. But the Japanese have persistently told the world that the creation of the so-called "Manchukuo" was in conformity to 'the will of the people.' The people in North China may have no sympathy with the Kuomintang regime, and may have many grievances against the Tangpus and local administrations. They may demand the reduction of their taxes, the reform of provincial and local governments, the abolition of superfluous organs, and the reorganization of finance. But by these demands, it is not meant that they want to detach North China totally from the jurisdiction of the Central Government. It is still far from being their wish that North China should be ruled by a separate political council under Japanese auspices. Yin Ju-ken and his followers are merely Japanese puppets, and their acts manipulated by the Japanese masters behind the curtain can by no means be said to represent 'the will of the people,' nor can mercenary riff-raff and old men speak and act in behalf of the great majority of Chinese people.

It is indeeed deplorable that a few of the responsible officers in North China, on whom the people have pinned their hope of leading them out of the present crisis, have betrayed their trust in face of Japanese military pressure and tempting offers, and have contentedly played into Japanese hands. If they are willing to be the Japanese puppets, nobody, of course, can prevent them from so doing, but they should openly and courageously acknowledge their own responsibility instead of shielding their traitorous deeds under the cloak of 'the will of the people.' It sounds really preposterous that these officers who in the past have never given even slight respect to popular wishes should now pretend to follow the dictates of the people.

Condemn the Autonomy Movement

No wonder the intellectual elements in North China, who have observed with their own eyes the kaleidoscopic changes of the political situation, should emerge from their passive attitude and rise as one man against this gross misrepresentation and twisting of 'the will of the people.' The presidents and faculties of the universities in North China have taken up the cudgels for condemnation of the autonomous movement and disavowed their connection with the production of any puppet shows. The Ta Kung Pao, influential Chinese daily in Tientsin, in an editorial which caused great displeasure to the Chinese and Japanese military authorities in North China, stated, inter alia, "Although China is facing a serious crisis, we do not believe that the Chinese people in the North want separation. If Gen. Sung (Cheh-yuen) believes that he can solve the present problem by separating from the Central Government, let him do it on his own initiative, but please do not say that it was done because the people wanted it!"

The students in Peiping and Tientsin, the leaders of many popular movements in the past, have once again forsaken their books and lessons and braved danger and cold in putting up patriotic demonstrations against autonomy. Their noble example has now been followed by their fellow students throughout the country. The patriotic fervor demonstrated by these young men will invariably leave a very profound impression upon their elders, and even upon those unscrupulous persons who have betrayed their country.

While the Japanese militarists have appeared so altruistic in carrying out the will of Chinese people in North China, have they spared a little time to give some consideration to the will of their own people? Is the present aggressive policy pursued by the Japanese militarists approved by the Japanese intellectual elements such as Takamobu Murobushi who have more than once advocated that China and Japan "should join hands and strive hard to protect and uphold Oriental liberty, the Oriental heritage, and the Oriental civilization"? Do the Japanese producers and traders who have depended for their livelihood upon China's trade believe in the wisdom of alienating the friendship of the Chinese people? Instead of talking so much about the will of the Chinese people, the Japanese militarists had better give a little thought to the will of their own people, before they may be swept away from their power by the rising time of popular dissatisfaction.

Dr. Leon Ellis Suggests a Cure for China's Ills

Dr. Leon Ellis, professor of international relations in Washington University and formerly secretary of the American Legation at Peiping, told the Institute of World Affairs at Riverside, California, Dec. 20 that Communism in China is due to the peasants' hunger for land. He further declared that the passage of improved agrarian laws would be more effective in crushing radicalism in China than continued military campaigns.

The Peiping Student Movement

BY P. F. S.

PEIPING saw its most dramatic day in years on December 9, when a tremendous new student movement suddenly appeared on the scene, protesting against the present political situation. With the Anfu clique returning to the city hoping to resume portfolios hastily dropped when the students attacked them for "selling-out" to Japan in 1919, the atmosphere is reminiscent of the famous May Fourth days.

Side-view of demonstration at Hsinhuamen which shows police and gendarmes on guard.

Although preparations for the demonstration were secret, the authorities were ready for it. With all the big gates closed against the student "invasion" from the schools outside the walls, disrupting the markets, and with the whole police force and gendarmes as well as big-sword corps from General Sung Cheh-yuan's 29th Army mobilized on the streets, and all strategic bus and tram lines disconnected, the city was practically in a state of martial law as well as of nervous expectancy. Special police guards were placed at the gates of the various schools at four-thirty in the morning.

Over one thousand students from Yenching and Tsinghua Universities outside the city broke through side-gates and left their campuses at seven o'clock to join the demonstration in the town. With banners flying and slogans shouted in high spirits, they marched cross-country, as the main road was effectively cordoned by police. Nevertheless, they had several skirmishes en route. Armed police tried to beat the leaders back with their leather belts at various times, tore their standards into pieces, and threatened the students generally, but to no avail. The students cut the tires on the motorcycle corps, only means of communication, and drowned their protests in patriotic outpourings. At Kaoliangchao bridge a police corps tried to arrest the leaders, but after a tussle and tug-of-war, during which two girls led in the fray to the delight of the students, the cavalcade carried on. Finding Hsichihmen west gate barricaded against them, the students sent detachments—distributing handbills—to march around the villages near the walls to Hsipienmen and Fochenmen gates. At the latter, they tried to get through a broken place in the wall, but stopped after finding machine guns mounted there. The students who went to Hsipienmen reported that through a crack in the gate they saw Japanese gendarmes standing with the police, a bit of information which infuriated the assembly. About 100 volunteers from Hung Ta and Ch'en Ta Middle Schools outside the wall joined the procession on the way.

After waiting in the winter wind until four o'clock, representatives of the four schools conferred in committee and decided to return in formation before dark. The students were considerably irked by this time and the slogans and speeches became warmer in exact proportion to the cumulative coldness. The Tsinghua girl delegate, in the name of the committee, made a speech which the students remarked to be "historic," in which she declared that Japanese army practice was being not only permitted but protected by the authorities in Peiping at that very minute, while a legal peacable unarmed procession of students asking only the right to walk in the streets of their own city was fought by the police; that the government treats the Japanese as its friends and the unarmed students as its enemies. This being evidence that Peiping is already in the absolute control of Japan, the students feel it their duty to the people to let them know. Speeches were made in the marketplaces on their return.

Students Shout Slogans

The slogans these students variously shouted were: "We oppose to the death: the so-called 'Anti-Communist Autonomous Movement of North China' which aims at the disintegration of Chinese territory! . . . *all* the special political organizations of North China! . . . the so-called 'Hopei-Charhar Autonomous District,' which sells out North China! . . . the weak-kneed, submissive secret diplomacy! . . . The positive slogans were: "We demand that the government mobilize the forces of the whole country to resist the enemy! . . . that the government immediately start a campaign against Yin Ju-keng . . . the real lifting of the ban on the people's freedom of speech, press, right of organization and assembly!" And the most popular of all were: "The whole nation in arms for the defense of North China!" Of course, "Down with Japanese Imperialism" was the steady marching chant.

In the meantime their colleagues in the city were gathering. In some schools, especially the municipal middle schools, the students climbed over the walls to escape the police guards, and in others student masses rushed the gates. At 9:40 some 300 students of Northeastern University arrived at Hsi Ssu Pailou in the West City expecting to meet the Yenching and Tsinghua students there. In a clash with police 27 students were arrested and many injured, two of them severely. Dispersed, they proceeded in small groups to join the demonstration which was scheduled for eleven o'clock at Hsinhuamen in front of General Ho Ying-chin's headquarters. By eleven the demonstration had swelled to perhaps a thousand, representing some fifteen schools, about half being girls. The most enthusiastic demonstrators were tiny middle-school girls, who scarcely looked to be over ten or twelve years of age.

A group of foreign correspondents and Chinese newspapermen followed the demonstration throughout. I have never seen anything so serious as the way in which the middle-school girl students led by one midget in a long Cinderella cloak, shouted "Down with Japanese Imperialism!" They ran up to the hundred and fifty or so gendarmes and police guarding the entrance to Hsinhuamen and gave them handbills—which they hastily stuffed into their pockets.

Demonstration at Hsinhuamen (before Ho Ying-chin's headquarters) of about one thousand students.

The students tried to send a delegation of twelve to see General Ho and were told that he was in Tangshan. They did not believe this statement made by Ho's representative and after much parleying, prepared a petition there on the spot to leave for the General. The petition stated:

1.—That the students are unanimously opposed to any form of so-called "autonomous organizations" in North China;

2.—That the students are opposed to the policy of secret diplomacy in Sino-Japanese relations and demand that the government make known publicly its foreign policy and publish all previous negotiations;

3.—That the people be granted *real* freedom of speech, press, right of organization and assembly;

4.—That all civil war be stopped immediately to fight the common enemy;

5.—That all illegal arrests be stopped;

6.—That all students arrested during the demonstration be released immediately.

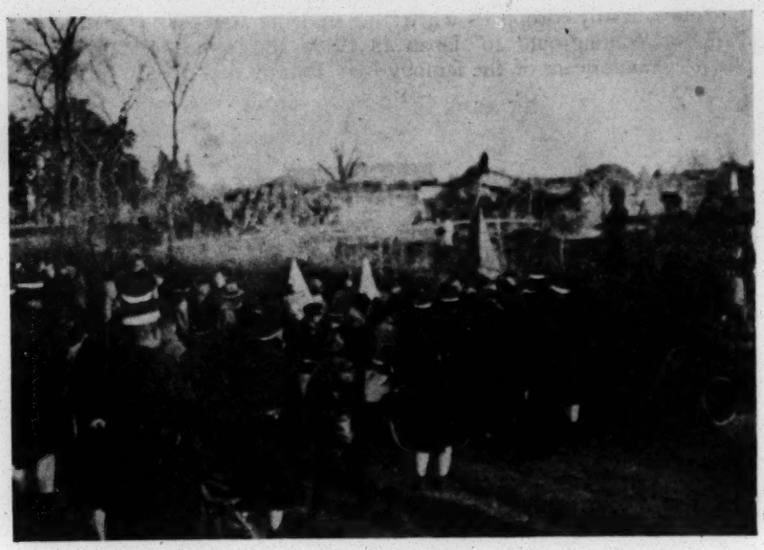
Ho's representative stood on a small table and promised to release the "thirty" students arrested if the group would immediately disperse for their lunch. By this time the students had learned that the Yenching and Tsinghua students had been locked out of the city and showed evidences of displeasure which caused the representative to retire precipitately, when they began demanding that the city-gates be opened. Shouting "On to Hsichihmen!" they began a march to the gate to protest.

Half-frozen by the long wait in the bitter wind (ten persons died of cold the day before), the students warmed up as they marched shouting their slogans, but under remarkable discipline. At Hsi Tan Pai Lou some eighty or ninety police and a squad of big-swords tried to block the way, waving their guns and swords menacingly in the air and striking the students. Several arrests were made and the line was partly split, but the students poured over the intersection at the sides and quickly reformed. The leaders never hesitated and took the blows without flinching with amazing courage, arguing peaceably with the police and filling their pockets with propaganda. At Hsi Ssu Pai Lou about the same number of police again failed to disperse them in a more half-hearted attempt.

When the students neared Fu Jen University, they decided against a futile demonstration at the gate, as their colleagues outside would not be able to hear their shouts, and began a march through the streets picking up volunteers from colleges and middle schools on the way. Recruits came in from all directions.

By the time the procession reached Morrison Street it must have been perhaps 2,000 strong. Police tried repeatedly to disperse it by persuasion and every kind of force short of bloodshed, but the line carried on gathering enthusiasm and momentum. The plan was to go along Tung An Chieh Ch'ang to Tien An Men, the historic spot where students used to hold their meetings in the romantic student days previously, and where 105 students were killed by Chang Tso-lin in the demonstration in 1925. There they planned to hold a meeting and disperse. At Erh T'iao Hutung, the police took a determined stand, however, to prevent the procession reaching the Legation Quarter only a few hundred yards away. The fire department had been called out with hose all along Tung An Chieh Ch'ang, and at Erh T'iao began flooding the students back—good strategy in zero weather upon children who had been waiting or marching since six o'clock in the morning, it being then four o'clock. Several foreign observers got sprayed.

The leaders ran right into the fray and were mercilessly beaten by the police with leather belts, revolver ends and fists. One courageous leader on a bicycle ran full into the hose spray, deflecting it for several seconds and tried to seize it from the single policeman who held it at the nozzle. Infuriated at his daring eight or ten policemen selected him as a victim and knocked him over his bicycle, taking all their frustration out upon him in a very brutal way. He was perhaps saved from becoming a bit of frozen jelly by two foreigners who thought the odds were a little too much against him, and two of his comrades ran back and carried him away. Girls and boys were knocked down and kicked about alike, but no one seemed seriously injured although an ambulance presently arrived on the scene, and several were taken to the P. U. M. C. for minor injuries, including one policeman, it was later reported. The retreat was quite orderly, with the victims being dragged away and petted by their comrades. Police on every corner then chased the students with a few good departing spanks, but the students dispersed in high spirits, distributing their handbills on the way.



Yenching students in a clash with police on their cross-country march to the city.

The demonstration was well-organized and disciplined, in spite of the numerous upsets to the original plans. Bicycle couriers patrolled alongside, and dashed about with messages from one place to another. The students were entirely orderly and their leaders were wonderful. Their technique in handling the police and gendarmes was a thing of art. They first handed them small red handbills that could be read at a glance, addressed specially "To the Police and Gendarmes, to Our Dear Countrymen Bearing Arms:" The bill read: "At the present moment the aggression of Japanese Imperialism in North China has reached the critical point of life or death for the Chinese people! In order to struggle for national existence, all our countrymen bearing arms should unite, voluntarily oppose the Japanese and fight for the national emancipation! (Signed) Peiping Students' Union."

Having thrown these golden apples to Atalanta, the leaders raised their arms up peaceably when they approached the intersections and began begging the police not to interfere: "We are all Chinese together. Do not strike your countrymen. Help us to save the country. Don't fight us, fight the Japanese." The leaders however did not stop the marching rhythm for a second, which would have spread confusion in the line. Those who were struck down were marched over, and picked up later in the line. The girls engaged the police in debate to deflect their attention, and by various means no small number of the police were "disarmed." No observer could fail to note that except for the lieutenants and captains who flailed about with energy, many of the rank and file police did not seem to enjoy their role in silencing the only anti-Japanese sentiment that has been publicly expressed throughout the many months of the present crisis here—police dignity is one of the sorest spots of the situation, and incidents are numerous in which drunken or otherwise obstreperous Nipponese have insulted the dignity of the guardians of the law.

Coming suddenly during the silence and tenseness which has prevailed in the city, the movement has aroused tremendous popular enthusiasm already. Groups of shopkeepers some times applauded as the students went past, and everyone ran out and grabbed for handbills which were eagerly read by little knots of rickshamen, apprentices and people in the streets generally.

Tens of thousands of handbills were distributed all over the city. There were at least seven different kinds, nearly all signed by the new "Peiping

Yenching and Tsinghua students marching across the field at 7:30 in the morning, the main road being partrolled by police.

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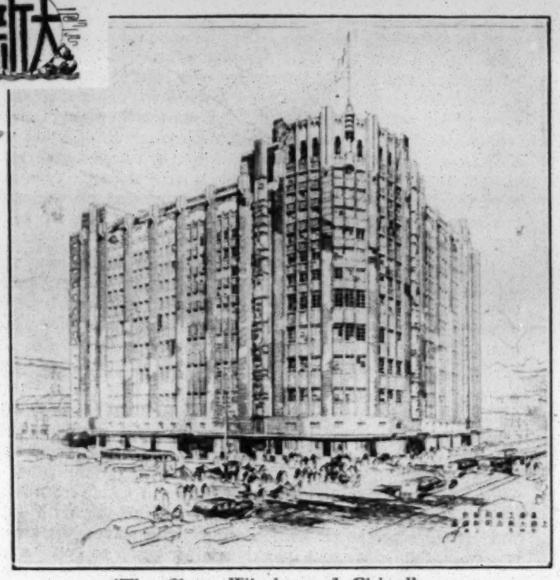

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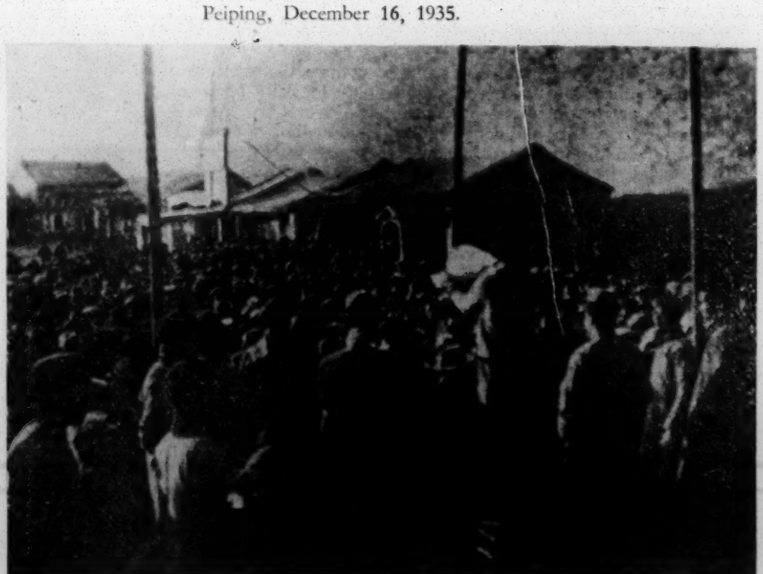
Students' Union," which organized the entire demonstration, apparently. One long manifesto of obviously strongly Left sympathy was signed by the "North China Brainworkers' Association." All of them attack all forms of autonomy, demand democratic freedom of expression, the cessation of civil war, and "a revolutionary war for national preservation," asking the people to arm and fight in self-defense against Japanese Imperialism. The essence of these is found in the slogans, which were printed on small slips of paper to coordinate group action. There were no anti-Kuomintang nor anti-Chiang Kai-shek slogans shouted.

The most popular slogans were "Down with Japanese Imperialism," and "The Whole Nation in Arms for the Defense of North China." Others were:

"Against the Anti-Communist Autonomy Movement!"
"Against the foreign policy of selling-out the country!"
"Stop Civil War Immediately!"
"Declare War against Japan Immediately!"
"People! Arm Yourselves!"
"Protect North China by Arms!"
"Down with the Traitors!"
"Down with the Traitor, Yin Ju-keng!"
"Long Live the Chinese Nation!"
"Struggle for the Freedom of our Country!"
"Confiscate the property of the traitors to relieve the calamity suffering people!"
"Against Moving the troops to the South."
"Against Heavy Taxes and Surtaxes."
"Against the Japanese robbers who have arrested the Chinese People!"
"Down with the Three Principles of Hirota, which Nanking has apparently accepted and will certainly result in the complete colonization of China by Japan!"

An analysis of the movement shows that it is a purely spontaneous student outburst. With a skeleton organization the Peiping students' Union has roused the entire city. The day following the demonstration saw spontaneous meetings in every school automatically called into existence. By the next morning nearly every school in the city was on strike either officially or simply as an aftermath of the excitement of the day before. Student associations have been formed in every school, all adopting the original program more or less. There is evidence that already various political constitutents are trying to get control of the movement, but the students are determined to stand firmly on their independence. For instance, at Peita a bitter struggle between a Right and Left wing group has been carrying on, the Left representing the popular movement and the Right a group supported by several Fascist professors who are trying to swing the Peita movement to their position. The general movement is of course as far to the left as the students dare go—their sympathies having never wavered in that direction in spite of the complete suppression of the movement since 1932.

Peiping, December 16, 1935.



Tsinghua girl student leader addressing a crowd in the village outside Hsichihmen Gate.

Further Developments in the Peiping Student Movement

BY H. F. S.

"DECEMBER Ninth" is already a historic term in the annals of China's youth—and from all indications the students intend that it shall be recorded as more important than "May Fourth" as the beginning of a serious strugle for the emancipation of their people. The success of the demonstration of that day in Peiping had exactly the effect its organizers hoped for. Next day that whole of China's "college city" was astir with flaming youth, and a feverish period of organization begun. In practially every school either mass meetings were held or small committees

Parade under a pailou in the Chinese city at Peiping on Dec. 16.

gathered and began sending delegates to join the Peiping Students' Union. One handbill flung into the courtyard of the schools during the demonstration literally startled a whole covey into action. To illustrate the spontaneous nature of the movement, a Hui Wen Middle School student (which has about 900 members) told me that for several days their delegates wandered about trying to get into touch with the Union whose signature was on the handbills. One of these delegates was arrested by a Paoantui on Thursday night in a dark street and held for two days and repeatedly asked the question for which he was himself seeking the answer. Hui Wen finally made its contact, but somehow missed the apointed meeting, and the students spent almost a week weeping with frustration.

By the end of the week the strike to enforce the granting of the demands made on the 9th was city-wide. In every important school, the newly organized Students' Self-Government Associations took over control and defied efforts of any variety of authority to compel them to resume class schedules. Schools were surrounded on the outside by police and gendarmes and patrolled on the inside by the Students' Self-Protection corps, unarmed but stern of countenance. Study groups were organized to replace academic class work with research into the serious social, economic and political questions of the day. Girls took up First-Aid, wartime dietetics, and athletics in preparation for demonstrations, and boys talked of getting military drill. Information and courier services were installed, wall-newspapers posted throughout the campuses, translators kept busy to supply the school papers and magazines with the world's news. (One of these translations which was well received by the students was from a Japanese magazine; this was a letter from Chiang Ching-kuo, the son of Chiang Kai-shek who has a job in a factory in Soviet Russia, in which he urged Chinese youth to save their country.) Secret services were installed, and delegates were sent to other cities to help organize a nation-wide movement. "Foreign" and "Domestic" Publicity Committees got busy sending news to correspondents and Chinese publications abroad, as well as to whatever local press would be kind enough to receive it. A complete administration under severe discipline was installed, right under the noses of the school authorities, and today a student remarked to me that they anticipate a period of seige, as the Japanese have demanded the closing of all schools who participated in the anti-Japanese demonstrations, and the students intend to stay behind their walls and not to give up their campuses, until they are bombed out!

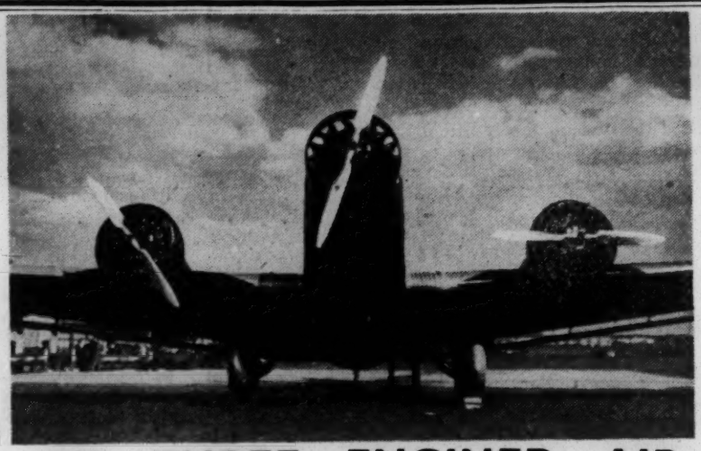
By Monday, the 16th, the interschool organization was so well formed that the vast demonstration which took place—one of the largest and most impressive ever held in Peiping—seemed to have outwitted the police all along the line. This time the schools outside the city were not foiled. About one hundred Tsinghua and Yenching students spent the night previous in the city and their colleagues, about a thousand strong, left the campus at seven o'clock, marched around the city wall to find a fairly decrepit gate, and under a barrage of bricks thrown by plice stationed on the wall at the Kinhan Railway gate near Hsipien Men, succeeded in making an entry, using bloodled elbows as a battering ram.

Various contingents paraded the streets of the city, struggling through police cordons on every important corner, previous to converging together for a big mass meeting at T'ien Chiao, the poor workers' district outside the main city, and distributed their handbills all over their appointed territory.

Tungpei and the First Girls' Middle School were the heroic units of the December 9th demonstration, but on the 16th Peita, Shihta and Tsinghua carried off the honors in strategy and those arrested and wounded in the field of battle. A highlight of the day was the incident which occurred when the Peita contingent leading about fifteen hundred students including other schools were bearing down upon Tung Chang An Chieh from Nan Chang Chieh. Confronted by a big squad of firemen with their hose and several score of policemen armed with staves, big-swords, and revolvers, the front ranks quickly split, in order to avoid a repetition of the December 9th strategy when the firehose dispersed the parade, and maneuvred behind the police. They succeeded in wresting the hose from the firemen and turning it upon the police in high glee. Not knowing that the leaders had captured the hose, another contingent succeeded in cutting the hose with pocketknives, so that the pressure was ineffective for more than fifteen yards—which saved quite a number of police from turning into ice. At the same time one enterprising student had grabbed the wrench for the hydrant, turned off the water and dashed away with his trophy, while others had cut the tires on the fire-engine and smashed in the windshield.

The students streamed over the intersecation and were marching in high triumph up the main street when we arrived in a motor car

Parade of 5,000 waiting outside Hsunchimen Gate (Peiping) waiting to enter. ■



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Peita students leader being beaten by the Peiping police. . . . this is the student arrested at Tung Chang An Chien described in the article.

just in time to see a squad of big-swords charging directly, and without any warning, right into the student leaders, with such a brandishing and warwhoop that the whole mass retreated. The leaders were singled out by the police and beaten furiously as they lay on the ground, several being dragged off under arrest, two of whom I personally observed to be bleeding, one from cuts on the wrist and the other on the neck. The Peita leader, who was especially intelligent and courageous in marshalling his forces, received a terrific mauling and the police refused to release him until the very last of the arrested students had been set free on the 19th so furious were they at his ingenuity and daring. I again saw this group gallantly trying to join their comrades at Hsunchihmen, they having been marooned in the city during the day, at which place another of their leaders was arrested, and the police fell on them with almost maniacal fury, finally dispersing the group. Seventeen Peita students were arrested, according to their report, the largest single number taken from any school, and of the 22 treated at the P. U. M. C. nearly all were from Peita, Tungpei and Shihta.

After the mass meeting at T'ien Ch'iao, which roused the attention of thousands of people gathered nearby, the assembly decided upon an orderly demonstration before the Waichiao Pu where the inauguration of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council had been set (but was later postponed) for nine o'clock. Formed into neat ranks, with a cordon of student bicycle police on either side and under the most extraordinary discipline, the long line of about five thousand students began the march from T'ien Chiao to the big Chien Men gate, about 10:30, hoping to enter the city. As the parade reached the square in front of the gate and halted, the students delegates coming forward to confer with the police, the police—who had no superior officer and seemed completely disorganized, half-dressed, hatless, nervous and excited, ran out in wild distraction on the veranda of the station there—crouched inte position with their rifles, and fired three volleys of blank shots dirоctly into the mass of the students, not over their heads, as has been reported. If shots were fired overhead they were from the gendarmes' revolvers. Every chap with a gun seemed to be using it, but none of them seemed positive of what they were using for ammunition, however. The crowd vanished with scarcely a trace but instantly surged forward again behind their intrepid leaders who dashed up to the veranda and began talking with the police, who were very conciliatory, apologetic and pale. One station coolie with presence of mind began serving as a middleman in the negotiations, raising his arms in a calm paternal way between the factions.

The demonstration waited in formation for about an hour and a half, while the leaders talked with the Chief of Police who finally arrived, making no attempt to charge the open gate (Chien

Men has no closable gate). Two pretty, diminutive little Tsinghua girls wearing trousers, at the head of the procession took advantage of this time to propagandize the foreign correspondents present in very good English, and even ran up and handed out their wares to the police and gendarmes guarding the gate, while cameramen took movies and pictures of them.

The Chief of Police promised the students finally that if they would parade in an orderly manner westward, they would be permitted to enter through Hsunchihmen gate, and the parade made

Peita students grappling with Peiping police for the hose.

a right-about-face, one section stopping a few minutes to shout slogans as the several score of police assembled: "Up with the country-loving policemen! Down with the Running-dogs of the Traitors! We are all Chinese together! Down with Japanese Imperialism!"

At least half a dozen Japanese were blatantly present in the foreground, and paraded about unscathed, of course. They took notes on the names of the schools represented on the banners, and seemed very interested in the proceeding, especially when a contingent bearing the banner of the Mongol and Tibetan School appeared on the scene, and I observed them scanning the faces of these students very closely.

Arrived at Hsunchihmen, the students discovered that they had been double-crossed, and after waiting several hours in vain, the same pretty, diminutive Tsinghua girl-leader—at the head of the Tsinghua group which led the parade—stormed the big medieval gate all by herself personaliy by rolling under the open space of some two feet beneath and rattling the iron pin which holds the gate in an attempt to let her comrades through. Startled police immediately pounced upon her and began pummeling her, and two foreign correspondents, whose hearts she had already won at Chienmen, happened along just in time to hear her lecturing them on various angles of their relation to the salvation of their country in very colorful terms. Whether they feared the effect of her logic, or were merely proud of having captured a Goliath, is not known, but the captain of the riot squad personally hauled the tiny heroine off to headquarters for questioning in great triumph, to hold her as a hostage.

After several hours of bargaining, the police agreed that they would release the girl and permit the city school contingents to enter the gate and return to their dormitories, if the Tsinghua and Yenching students would return to their campuses via the outside route. Our heroine was permitted to roll back under the gate into the arms of her comrades at seven o'clock, and the schools outside the city began the long, weary march through the dark countryside to their campuses, where they arrived at eleven-thirty.

The police, however, still refused to open the gate and the students took a vote that those who wished to leave should disperse and the rest would spend the night demonstrating by freezing to death that they were on a serious expedition. Some two or three thousand students promptly sat down, back-to-back, on the cold pavement, and began chanting slogans. All this was witnessed by a dozen or so half-frozen newspapermen from the top of Hsunchimen tower, and four or five Japanese who alternately observed from the top and hastened below to consult with police and telephone (I thought I detected a look of samurai admiration on the face of one of them—but I am not sure.) A squad of police then advised the foreigners that they might not be safe after dark in that part of the city, so they left the students to their purposes and returned home.

A little after nine, one correspondent received a telephone call from an eye-writness observer stating that a terrible melee had taken place in front of his place and that he had counted fifty-four student lying about the street nearby. Ambulances were sent but were not permitted to get through to the scene. What happened was told to me by a limping Shinta student, who was present, in an interview next day.

"We decided that we would not freeze to death at the gate and to go to Shihta to hold a meeting. As we went along between Sihouyuan and Tsaishinkou, we were trapped by the police, as this street has only one hutung leading off from it. They would not permit us to disperse; they wanted to take vengeance on us. Everywhere the students were beaten as they tried to run away. About three hundred of us were stampeded into the small hutung along the street which is closed at the other end. We fell over each other and the police trampled on us too. They grabbed all the students in the front one by one and beat them, and hit us on the shins as we tried to run down the line of police there. They swore at us and insulted the girl-students as they beat us. They beat us for forty minutes before we could get away. Most of us in the hutung were from Shihta University, and about half were middle school students from Chungshan and Shihta Middle Schools.

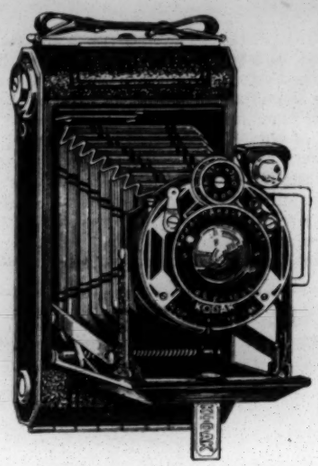
"About thirty were so badly hurt that today they cannot walk. Three were sent to the P. U. M. C. One had his leg cut with a sword, one had his elbow broken, and one had his head cut. One student in the dormitory asleep now had his eyelid cut, also. Some of our students have disappeared, where we do not know.

"They were not all real policemen but many were big-sword soldiers wearing police uniforms. They hate us Shihta students, because we had to throw rocks at them this morning when we rushed the gate to escape to join the demonstration, and they were waiting to take revenge on us in the darkness with all the lights turned off."

It is obvious that these children were the victims of the berserk fury of a group of irresponsible frustrated armed men.

All observers agree that a terrible indictment could be drawn up against the muddling inefficiency and brutality of the police, and the incredible stupidity with which they handled the demonstration. In sharp contrast to their reasonableness on the 9th, the police took vengeance on the students for the loss of "face over the firehose episode, and the incident in which the students threw stones, though no policemen were actually hurt. (The Chief of the Gendarmes later accused the Chief of Police that his men had been wounded by the police in the fray; however, this is not surprising when seven or eight police usually joined together to

Peita students seize firehose and turn it on the police at Tung Chang An Chieh, Peiping—One girl student was knoked down in the melee.



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beat one single student, and could hardly avoid getting into each other's way.) Nearly every policeman used his big-sword or gun-handle, not stopping for the leather-belt strategy at all. It must be remarked, however, that the regulars were removed from Peiping some weeks ago, and that General Sung's men are very inexperienced —which is one reason why the students were encouraged to make their demonstration, hoping to outwit them.

At the same time too high a tribute could not be paid to the really amazing courage of the shock-brigade leaders at the head of the various units of the demonstration. Under orders from the Students' Union not to resist the police but to conciliate them, they maintained remarkable discipline over their followers. It takes real bravery to run headlong into a line of armed men brandishing "executioner's" knives, pledged not to resort to self-defense in any way and this kind of courage is rare enough in China. The students organization was astonishingly well-ordered and disciplined. In fact, the only real-"policing" that was done in the city was done by the student's bicycle police corps on this particular day.

The slogans shouted at the parade were:

Down with the militarists who are selling-out North China!
Shoot the Traitor Yin Ju-keng!
Spread the anti-Japanese propaganda!
Hurrah for the anti-Japanese soldiers and policemen!
Against the selling-out of the education of North China! (This refers to the textbook changes begun two weeks ago at Japanese instigation.)
Struggle for the absolute freedom of the people's patriotic movement!
Stop civil war immediately and fight the common enemy!
Struggle for the freedom of speech and press!
Struggle for the freedom of assembly and organization!
Widen the anti-Japanese front!
Down with the Hopei-Chahar political council!
People, unite!
We want a general strike of workers, merchants, soldiers and students!
Against slave-education! (The defeatist teaching of the authorities.)
Exterminate the false organization of East Hopei!
Help our arrested fellow-students!
Struggle for the liberation and freedom of the Chinese nation!
Long live the Chinese people, long, long, live!

According to figures tabled by the student self-government associations [of [some [25 universities [and middle schools, the demonstration on the 16th was participated in by some 6,500 students. Those missing or arrested total 46. About 200 were injured, and 75 others received serious injuries. Fourteen students were released on the 19th.

The students are more and not less fiery as a result of their demonstration. They say that the strike will never be lifted until their demands are met. Students of the national universities—Tsinghua, Peita, Shihta, Pingta—expect that when funds are withdrawn from Nanking their schools will have to close, and they are determined to stand to the last ditch against the desertion of North China.

Shanghai "Nippo" Sees Danger in Halt of Anti-Communist Activities

Danger to China was seen by the *Shanghai Nippo* in the present halt in the anti-Communist campaign caused by the presence in Nanking of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Declaring that the importance and urgency of the anti-Red activities had not changed since last year or the year before that, the daily predicted a strengthening of Communist control in the areas where they are now unless steps are taken to keep them on the march.

China May Use Unexpended 1935 Credit in United States

Senator James F. Byrnes from South Carolina Dec. 22 disclosed the possibility that China in 1936 will use $30,000,000 of its 1935 credit from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purchase of American cotton. China still has a large unexpended balance from the R.F.C. credit of $50,000,000 last year, he said. Senator Byrnes declared that the plan had been discussed with officials of the Chinese Government during the recent visit to the Orient of the American Congressional delegation. The loan, he declared, would be secured by certain Chinese tax revenues.

Manley Hudson Named for World Court

Manley Ottmer Hudson, professor of law at Harvard University, was nominated Dec. 20 as a judge of the World Court, to succeed Frank B. Kellogg, formerly U.S. Secretary of State, who recently resigned. The formal election will be held in September. Prof. Hudson is author of many volumes on jurisprudence, including one entitled, "The Permanent Court of International Justice, and the Question of American Participation." He visited China several years ago.

North China Follows in the Footsteps of Manchuria

(BY THE REVIEW'S TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT)

NORTH China appears to be steadily treading in the steps of Manchuria. This is evident from the objects pursued by the Japanese in both territories as well as pretexts and methods employed by them in pursuance of these objects.

In both cases, there is a well defined purpose—the seizure of Chinese territory and asserting therein their own control—which they have been pursuing relentlessly and steadfastly for these several years. In respect of Manchuria, this object has been accomplished with singular success, the towering edifice of Manchukuo being a sufficient testimony thereto. General Minami, the real originator of the Mukden "Incident" of September 18, 1931, is her real and unquestionable master. It was he who conceived and carried out the scheme of converting China's north-eastern provinces into a sort of preserve for the Choshu clan of militarists, now in unquestionable control of the destinies of the Island Empire.

There is a striking similarity between the pretexts used by the Japanese when pursuing these objectives. As will be remembered, in case of Manchuria, they charged the Chinese authorities with the violation of their treaty rights and interests, adding thereto specific cases of alleged insincerity and even insult. Foremost of these pretexts were: (1) The Nakayama Murder Case, (2) the Wangpaoshan Affair, (3) the question of parallel lines to the S. M. R., (4) the Kirin-Kainei Railway dispute, (5) the alleged oppression of Koreans, and (6) agitation for the retrocession of the S.M.R. Zone and the Kwantung Leased Territory.

In the case of North China, the Japanese complaints may be summed up as follows: (1) anti-Japanese propaganda, allegedly carried out by the members of the Kuomintang, "Blue Shirts" and even Chinese official institutions; (2) general insecurity of living in the Peiping-Tientsin district which might—it is stated—affect the peace and security of Manchukuo; (3) the menace of the Chinese Red Army, which is alleged to be on the verge of entering North China; and (5) the importance of Japanese economic interests in this territory. In both cases, the Japanese Army is represented as having to raise its hand in rightful indignation over the violation of "vested" rights and interests, in case of North China, this being blended with the security of Manchukuo.

Mukden Incident was Logical Climax

It is wrong to think that the Mukden "Incident" came about unexpectedly—it was a logical climax of a series of incidents, all having a unity of purpose, and which, left to their natural course, had to end in an explosion. Amongst these events, foremost in importance were: (1) The Wangpaoshan Affair, (2) activities of the Ex-Soldiers' Associations in Manchuria and Japan, (3) insidious propaganda in the press, (4) the "pogrom" of Chinese residents in Korea, and (5) the Sino-Japanese riot in Tsingtao, behind all of which one could see a familiar directing hand.

There is now nobody who would believe that the Mukden "Incident" was not engineered by the Japanese; it is a generally admitted conception that there was not an element of surprise whatever in that explosion, although the Japanese tried to convince the world, including the Lytton Commission, in a colossal lie of its being precipitated by the Chinese side. The fate of Manchuria was sealed on September 15, 1931, that is, three days before the "Incident", when General Minami (the War Minister) and General Kanaya (the Chief of the General Staff) had arrived at a firm determination to take "drastic action" in Manchuria. This decision was reached after the arrival at Tokyo of two familiar figures af outstanding importance: Colonel Doihara, who arrived on September 10 from Manchuria bringing with him "the views of the leading men of the Kwantung Army (that is, General Honjo) on the concrete plan for measures to be taken against China" (quoted from the *Osaka Mainichi* for September 12, 1931) and Major Shibayama, military adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang (then at Peiping) who arrived at Tokyo on September 14, bringing with him the ardent hope of the Marshal that the Nakayama murder case would be solved amicably (the case was then in a fair way to being solved by the efforts of the civil authorities at Mukden.) Concerning this phase of the "Incident," the Lytton report stated: "Reference was freely made in the press to a decision to resort to armed force, to conferences between the Minister of War, the General Staff and other authorities for the discussion of a plan with this object, to definite instructions regarding the execution, in case of necessity, of that plan to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, and to Colonel Doihara, resident officer in Mukden, who had been summoned to Tokyo early in September and who was quoted by the press as an advocate of a solution of all pending issues by force, and as soon as possible" (Chapter IV.)

FURNISHING THE PATCHES

—*By Orr in the Chicago Tribune*

The present movement for "autonomy," which has all aspects of being a precursor of the complete detachment of the North China provinces from Nanking's fold, has also not come about unexpectedly—like the creation of "Manchukuo," it is a logical conclusion of a series of incidents aimed at the severance of North China provinces from the rest of China. Suppose for a moment that the Nanking Government had not agreed to the creation of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, embodying the "autonomy" movement. One need not be a prophet to say that it would have been followed by occupation of this territory

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by the Japanese Army and all that follows it—the creation of "North China Kuo" or perhaps the complete annexation of this district to "Manchukuo," both "with the free will of the population."

When Their Fate Was Sealed

As the fate of Manchuria was sealed on September 15, 1931, the fate of North China was sealed on May 31, 1933, at the time of signing the Tangku Truce Agreement. The full terms of this agreement have never been made public, but there is sufficient reason to believe that it laid bare the intentions and purposes of Japanese military leaders in respect of North China—to have it detached from the Nanking regime and to assert therein their own control—which objective is being attained only now and with singular success. In the light of events since May, 1933, it appears that the creation of the Demilitarized Zone, the opening of postal, telegraph and radio communications with Manchukuo and Customs stations along its borders, which implied a *de facto* recognition of the bogus State, were nothing but a *program minimum* of the Japanese leaders, a greater scheme—the creation of the second Manchuria—to come later, which is being attained only now.

The creation of a second Manchuria out of the North China provinces is not an act of the present moment; it is a logical outcome of a series of incidents antecedent thereto. These incidents included :—

(1) An ultimatum of May 4, 1935, served on General Yu Hsueh-chung, following the alleged violation of the Tangku Truce Agreement, which ultimatum was accepted *in toto*. Its acceptance implied a tacit recognition of the Demilitarized Zone as a sort of a State within State, semi-independent of the Nanking Government, which proved conclusively that its authority in the Zone carried less weight than that of the Kwantung Army.

(2) An ultimatum on May 29, 1935, served on the North China authorities for the alleged violation of the same agreement as well as the Boxer Protocol (the Chinese authorities were charged with assistance rendered to bandits in the Zone, anti-Japanese and anti-Manchukuo propaganda, and complicity in the murder of two pro-Japanese publicists) the warning stating that "such acts may make it necessary for the Japanese forces to come south of the Great Wall, and necessitate the placing of Tientsin and Peiping within the North China Demilitarized Zone." The ultimatum was accepted *in toto* and resulted in the withdrawal of the Nanking troops from North China, the abolition of the Kuomintang organizations, and the replacement of high officials by men *persona grata* to the Japanese Army. By this "agreement," since then termed the Ho-Umedzu agreement, and which—by the way—has never been recorded in any diplomatic instrument, the Demilitarized Zone was extended to include at least the entire provinces of Hopei and Chahar.

(3) Having thus denuded North China of Chinese troops, it was quite easy to proceed with the realization of the original objective—the severance of North China provinces from Nanking and placing them under Japanese control,—which they are doing through the formation of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, embodying the autonomy "movement."

(4) Being invested with diplomatic powers, the Council may at some future date sign away anything demanded by the Japanese military including the recognition of "Manchukuo" (say by exchange of high commissioners invested with "diplomatic" powers) or even the outright annexation to "Manchukuo."

The sojourn of the War Minister, General Hayashi, end of May last in Changchun, from which place he supervised the Chinese reaction to the ultimatum of May 29, was of course not a mere coincidence. Likewise, the present pressure brought to bear upon the Chinese, the third in order, came about as a direct result of a conference of military leaders in Dairen, held on October 13 and 14, and presided over by General Okamura, co-author of the Tangku Truce Agreement, who had admittedly brought with him the views of the new Minister of War, General Kawashima.

Similarity of "Independence" Methods

Lastly, it remains to examine the similarity of methods used by the Japanese when manipulating the "independence" movement in Manchuria soon after the Mukden "Incident" of 1931 and and early in 1932 and the methods being used now in connection with the movement for "autonomy" of the North China provinces. These methods may be summed up as follows :—

(1) Arrest and Intimidation of Chinese Officials. In Manchuria—the arrest of Tsang Shih-yih, civil governor of Fengtien Province, and coercion of the members of the Administrative Council, lately converted into the "Self-Government Guiding Department" of the Fengtien Government. In North China—numerous arrests of Chinese officials in Tientsin and Peiping, without any charge whatsoever, the sole purpose whereof cannot be otherwise but the coercion of Chinese officials into submission. By this policy of intimidation, the Japanese have instilled into the minds of Chinese officials, beginning from Sung Chieh-yuan downward to tho last magistrate, the idea of what may be expected in case of opposing the views and aims of the Japanese authorities.

(2) Offer of Lucrative Positions to Chinese Officials. In Manchuria, every Chinese official openly supporting the "independence" movement was offered a lucrative position in Manchukuo officialdom, their salaries and other emoluments far exceeding those paid Japanese officials of the same category in Japan proper. At the same time, those officials who would not support the "independence" movement were threatened with personal reprisal and outright confiscation of their properties (this measure has been admirably effective, for all Chinese high officials in Manchuria happen to have extensive real estate and business interests, which they usually have no heart to sacrifice).

In North China, while there obtains no such situation as existed in Manchuria early in 1932, it is equally true to say that the leaders of the movement for "autonomy" are in a position to appoint such salaries and other emoluments for themselves and their following as they see fit and proper to do and practically without any control from Nanking or the governed. It is, therefore, only natural to expect a scramble for positions to set in here in a few weeks hence.

(3) Manipulation of Hirelings. When working up the "independence" movement in Manchuria, the Japanese freely used the jobless Chinese and riff-raff for the purpose of "public" demonstrations, "conferences," "assemblies" and so forth, which course is being pursued in North China, as well. It will be remembered that the occupation of Harbin was precipitated by disorders created by a mob of questionable White Russians, these disorders having previously been used as a pretext for sending Japanese troops allegedly for "the protection of Japanese nationals and their property" in Harbin, a familiar feature of the Japanese policy in China. A similar course of action is being pursued in North China, too, as recent "demonstrations" in Tientsin and Peiping as well as peasant disturbances in the interior have amply testified.

Such are the methods used by the Japanese war party when dealing with Chinese affairs. Seeing such an actor afield again, it is not difficult to foresee what may result from the present autonomy racket of North China. At first, people were incredulous of the movement for "independence" in Manchuria; they hardly believed that the Japanese would go so far as to create a bogus State. In this respect, the following editorial comment in this journal, which appeared on January 23, 1932, that is, a month before the actual declaration of independence, seems to have been almost prophetic: "There are persistent rumors from North China and Manchuria that the Japanese are adroitly 'engineering' the movement to have Manchuria declare its independence from the rest of China..... Strange as it may seem the Japanese are now stated to be in favor of a Republican form of administration in Manchuria. However, they want Pu Yi to be the first president."

The Manchurian "independence" was born amidst two events of tremendous importance—the Shanghai War and the kidnapping of Lindbergh's child—which, for a moment, distracted the world's attention from no less an important procedure then being enacted in Mukden. In this respect, the war in Shanghai stands out in importance. It had a two-fold object—to put down an anti-Japanese boycott in Shanghai and in China generally and to serve as a sort of military demonstration to distract the attention of the Chinese, the Powers and the League of Nations from the declaration of Manchurian independence then being hastily put in shape. It will be remembered that the first official declaration of independence was made on February 17, that is, in the middle of warlike operations in Shanghai, by the so-called "representatives of more than fifty hsiens" of three north-eastern provinces, who in reality were a rabble gathered heaven-knows from where.

The Japanese are fond of demonstrations. They consider themselves to be true disciples of General Klauzevitz, a German tactician, whose standard book on tactics is the property of every lieutenant, and as such they are apt to apply the dictum of that authority whenever deemed imperative. However, in case of North China, there appears to be hardly any need of such demonstration—their aims are being attained in the natural course of well planned and directed events.

Tientsin, December 19, 1935.

Nanking's New Cabinet and Its Policy

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

WITH an elaborate but impressive ceremony in the presence of a large attendance of members of the C.E.C. (Central Executive Committee) and the C.S.C. (Central Supervisory Committee) in the Central Party Headquarters, the presidents and vice presidents of the five Yuans were inducted into office after taking their oath. The newly appointed ministers underwent the same ceremony in the Assembly Hall of the National Government building on the same morning of December 16, thus ending much speculation about probable new political developments in the country, and thus forming a new cabinet with General Chiang Kai-shek as virtually the "premier" of China.

Hail, General Chiang Kai-shek!

By receiving a total of 495 out of 515 votes cast at the 5th Kuomintang Congress opened on November 12, General Chiang headed the 208 new C.E.C. and C.S.C. members. At a plenary session of the First Plenary Session of the C.E.C. and C.S.C. after the adjournment of the Kuomintang Congress, General Chiang was appointed President of the Executive Yuan in addition to vice-chairman of the Standing Committee and of the C.P.C. (Central Political Council), the chairmen of which are Hu Han-min and Wang Ching-wei respectively.

According to the present system, after the adjournment of the Party Congress and the Plenary Session of the C.E.C. and C.S.C., the Standing Committee will be the highest organ, so far as party affairs are concerned. The C.P.C. will be the highest organ so far as political affairs are concerned.

But, as we know, Mr. Hu, a veteran member of the Kuomintang, is still in Europe. Whether he will return to China, and even if he does, whether he will proceed to Nanking to take up his post is not known at present. As to Mr. Wang, it will take a considerable length of time for him to rest before he can do anything. That is, in the absence of Mr. Hu and Mr. Wang, General Chiang is the "acting chairman" as well as the "vice-chairman" of the committees; and he is in control of both. This fact, together with the fact that General Chiang is at the same time the president of the Executive Yuan, the highest executive organ in the Government, and also the chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, the highest military organ in the country, means that General Chiang is in control of "Party Affairs," "Political Affairs" and "Military Affairs." That is to say, the convention of the 5th Kuomintang Congress resulted in establishing a new regime in China which is virtually de facto dictatorship, with General Chiang, once the commander of the Northern Punitive Expendition, as the dictator!

His successful campaign against the "bandit-communists" in Kiangsi and Szechuen together with the extensive inspection trips which he made during this summer even to such remote provinces as Yunnan, Kweichow in the South and Shensi, Shansi, Kansu in North, where the local leaders had to give the General the warmest reception, and where the General can now exercise his effective control, has contributed much to his success in the Kuomintang Congress this time in winning over the support of the delegates from these provinces in voting for him. With the appointment of Chiang Tso-ping, formerly Chinese Ambassador to Japan, and a right-hand man of General Chiang, as the Minister of Interior, under whose jurisdiction will be comprised such matters as the convocation of the National Assembly, the Election of the President of China, etc., when China enters her period of constitutionalism at the end of 1936, General Chiang has indeed paved another path for greater success in the future "election compaign" of 1936 when the Chinese will go to the polls to elect the "first President" of China under the nationalist regime! Should his administration meet no further political trouble, General Chiang has indeed made more than sure that while he is only the premier of China today, yet he will be the President of China tomorrow.

The appointment of General Chiang as the President of the Executive Yuan has generally been warmly received by the Chinese masses. The *Central Daily News* in the Capital, in an editorial on the formation of the new cabinet, acknowledges that "General Chiang is not only the leader of the Kuomintang, but the leader of China today!" It is certainly most gratifying that the leader of China today no longer goes to the wilds to chase after the communists but stays in the Capital to manage the affairs of the State!" Nanking, during these days, is full of happiness. "Hail! General Chiang Kai-shek, Hail! General Chiang Kai-shek!" can be heard everywhere in very much the same way as Hail! Hitler! Hail! Hitler! is heard in Germany!

China Between Democracy and Dictatorship

By concentrating all party as well as as national, political and military affairs in one person, China has obviously the intention to inaugurate a "dictatorship" and to adopt the latest political system of the 20th century from the West to cope with the national crisis, apparently in view of the successful administration under dictatorships in Turkey, Russia, Italy and Germany. But for any reasons peculiar to China, China has apparently no courage to adopt dictatorship in its entirety. So to-day, on the one hand, we find all power is concentrated in one person; but on the other, the Government issued a proclamation granting freedom of speech and press to the people; and many "non-Kuomintang members" have been appointed as high officials in the Government—a situation which we could never find in any country where genuine dictatorship is being adopted. In Germany, the government is in full control of the press and speech. In Russia, only communist members have been employed in government service. The brother of M. Litivinoff, the foreign affairs com-

PEIPING-LIAONING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

1st July, 1934 and until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS										UP TRAINS							
41 Slow D 1 2 3	301 Ex. S D 1 2 3	1 Ex. S D 1 2 3	305 Ex. S D 1 2 3	23 Fast D 1 2 3	5 Ex. D 1 2 3	21 Ex. S D 1 2 3	3* Ex. S D 1 2 3	MAIN LINE STATIONS		302 Ex. S D 1 2 3	22* Fast D 1 2 3	42 Slow D 1 2 3	4 Ex. S D 1 2 3	24 Fast D 1 2 3	2 Ex. S D 1 2 3	306 Ex. S D 1 2 3	6 Ex. D 1 2 3
5.45	15.05	8.45	18.50	13.15	16.30	20.15	10.55	dep. Peiping - - -	arr.	10.24	11.29	17.55	18.42	23.17	9.18	8.19	11.50
6.20	15.36	9.13	19.20	13.46	—	20.48	11.24	,, Fengtai - - - -	dep.	9.54	10.55	17.21	18.15	22.48	8.47	7.49	—
7.45	16.40	10.21	20.26	15.01	—	22.08	--	,, Langfang - - -	,,	8.50	9.26	15.43	—	21.34	7.45	6.43	—
9.16	17.50	11.28	21.39	16.30	19.07	23.38	13.32	,, Tientsin Central	,,	7.40	8.03	14.14	16.05	20.11	6.39	5.30	9.15
9.25	17.59	11.36	21.48	16.39	19.15	23.47	13.40	arr. Tientsin East -	dep.	7.30	7.50	14.00	15.55	20.00	6.30	5.20	9.05
9.35	18.20	11.50	22.20	16.55	—	24.00	13.50	dep. ,, ,,	arr.	7.05	7.36	13.46	15.40	19.50	6.15	5.50	
10.38		12.47		18.03	Stop	1.10	14.47	,, Tang-ku - - -	dep.		6.31	12.46	14.45	18.51	5.11		
11.46		13.45		19.08		2.18	15.40	,, Lu-tai - - - -	,,		5.26	11.41	13.48	17.43	4.08		
12.52		14.42		20.11		3.32	16.39	,, Tang-shan - -	,,		4.15	10.30	12.50	16.37	2.58		
13.39		15.17		20.47		4.20	17.14	,, Ku-yeh - - - -	,,		3.30	9.44	12.18	16.05	2.16		
14.29		15.49		21.21		5.12	17.46	,, Lanhsien - - -	,,		2.32	8.45	11.39	15.22	1.18		
15.32		16.31		22.11		6.18	18.28	,, Chang-li- - - -	,,		1.29	7.40	10.58	14.37	0.19		
16.16		17.04		22.46		7.07	19.01	,, Pei-tai-ho - - -	,,		0.39	6.54	10.27	14.00	23.31		
16.43		17.23		23.08		7.33	19.20	,, Chin-wang-tao -	,,		0.01	6.25	10.04	13.35	22.59		
17.05		17.40		23.26		7.55	19.37	arr. Shan-hai-kwan -	,,		23.30	6.00	9.45	13.15	22.30		
		18.40						dep. ,,	arr.						21.26		
		16.25						arr. Shenyang (Mukden)	dep.						10.15		
	FOR SHANGHAI		FOR PUKOW							FROM SHANGHAI						FROM PUKOW	

S. D.—Sleeping and Dining Cars. D. Dining Car.

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Tientsin, 1st July, 1934.

BY ORDER.

missoner, has to be a cook in America, just because the latter did not believe in communism. The true explanation is that, like Russia, the necessity of the situation and the march of affairs in China have forced the Chinese leaders to abandon the present system and to look out for a new political system; and that China, like Russia, is now "between democracy and dictatorship;" and that China, like America, after the Declaration of Independence, is striving to achieve "a more perfect union."

"A More Perfect Union!"

A study of the personnel of the new cabinet will reveal to us that the present cabinet consists not only of many veteran members of the Kuomintang but also leaders of all walks of life, some of them being leaders in the realm of commerce and industry, and some being scholars and scientists. But what is of greater interest to us is the admission to the government service of many "non-Kuomintang members" as well as "opposition members."

Out of the five new Ministers, two of them, namely, Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, and Chang Kai-ngau, Minister of Railways, are not the Kuomintang members. Out of the many high officials appointed so far in the Executive Yuan, at least two of them whom we know well, are not members of the Kuomintang. Dr. Dong Ven-ho, China's foremost scientist, and Dr. Chiang Tso-fu, Dean of Tsing Hwa University in Peiping, are now being appointed as the Secretary General and the Director of the Political Department of the Executive Yuan, respectively. In the past, none of these people have entered government service; and at one time they were strong opponents of the government; and at other times they were the strong opponent of the governments policy.

Chow Lu, leader of the opposition party from the South-West, is now in Nanking and serves as a member of C.P.C. General Feng Yu-hsiang, generally known as the "Christian General," has decided to give up his abode in Taishan in China's "Holy Land" (Shantung) and has decided "to take up long residence" in the Capital! He is now the Vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, of which General Chiang is the chairman.

In his speech delivered at the weekly memorial service, General Feng is reported to have cited the many "humiliations," in their chronological order, to which China has been subjected by Japan since September 18, 1931, concluding by urging that even a clumsy animal when driven to extremity will put up a life-and-death struggle; would not 400,000,000 people do the same? That shows that the attitude of the Christian General is very much the same as before.

Since 1928, one of the greatest shortcomings in the Chinese political situation has been "the lack of unity within the party, and "non-admission into government service of people other than Kuomintang members." But now such practice has been done away with. The real reason is that the Chinese leaders have decided to form a "strong cabinet" by gathering together men of talent in the country, and to achieve "a more perfect union" by sinking all their past differences. Never before have the Chinese leaders achieved national unity so successfully as today! Secondly, the formation of the new cabinet indicates that Chinese leaders, after realizing the seriousness of the situation, have now determined to present a united front to tide over the national crisis.

The Policy of Administration

The Chinese masses really do not care so much about the form of the government—democratic, dictatorship or party rule—as they do about the policy of the administration. General Chiang, in his inaugural speech, laid special emphasis on "national economic reconstruction" of the country and said that "hereafter the government will make a greater effort in economic reconstruction." By national economic reconstruction, General Chiang explained, is meant "the exploitation of natural resources and the devolopment of production, so that the products on the land and the natural resources under the land will be well utilized"; and secondly, it means "practical and beneficial reconstruction which would have much to do with the livelihood of the people, in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure."

This is not the first time for us to hear such words from our General. Time and again, we have heard much about the national reconstruction of the country. In a lengthy circular telegram to all chairmen of provincial governments issued from Chengtu in Szechuen dated August 12, General Chiang, after dealing with rehabilitation measures after the flood, listed "8 steps" which he urged the provincial authorities to put into effect. They are :—

1. Promotion of the conscription of labor, to make the people realize that to render 'voluntary labor' in road-construction, dyke-building, etc., is the duty of citizens.
2. Development of agriculture, by improved methods, to lessen the burden of the farmers and to attain the aim of producing enough food-stuffs by ourselves and for ourselves.
3. Development of reclamation and husbandry, to develop the uncultivated land and to increase the production of live stock.
4. Readjustment of production and consumption, to adjust supply and demand through the organization and assistance of local co-operative societies.

5. Development of industries, through the joint efforts of the government, people, experts and entrepreneurs.

6. Development of mines by improving the process of operation and by encouraging the investment of capital in the mining industry.

7. Development of the means of transportation, to lessen difficulty in transportation and to enable the free circulation of products.

8. Readjustment of currency, to encourage saving by the people and to give more financial assistance to the people.

Today, we find the "voluntary labor service movement" is in full swing everywhere. In some places, some government employees are actually engaged in road-construction work!

In an editorial on the "New Atmosphere of the Central Government," the *Central Daily News*, the official organ of the Government, opined that "the fundamental problem facing China today is national economic reconstruction," and pointed out that the best exposition of this subject is the circular telegram issued by General Chiang during the summer, which we have just cited. "Should we not seek our way out through this direction (national economic reconstruction), there would be no way out for us. To undertake national economic reconstruction is to seek our existence internally, and to preserve peace externally. So at the time when the leader of the Executive Yuan (meaning, of course, General Chiang) is organizing the cabinet, special attention is being paid to the selection of the personnel of the Ministries of Industry, Railways and Communications. So we can say that the policy of the President of the Executive Yuan is to pay special attention to national economic reconstruction," said the paper.

Many other papers in the country also place much hope in the new cabinet. In an editorial, the *Sin Min Pao*, one of the most outspoken journals in the Capital, said "the last ray of hope for the salvation of the people in the country rests with the high officials who take oath and take up their posts today! Would that through the efforts of these officials 'new life' may be given to the Nation!" In another editorial, the *Ta Kung Pao*, another out-spoken paper in North, opined that the nation has not been satisfied with the political situation for a long time, and that "now our last ray of hope rests with the newly reorganized government!"

The Foreign Policy

When a government adopts a policy of paying "special attention" to national economic reconstruction, and regarding internal development as most important of all, it is generally possible and right for us to conclude that the foreign policy of that government is essentially one of "preserving peace" with all, and seeking for readjustment of the relations with the Powers "through peaceful negotiations." To hope such a government will devote its attention to armament preparations or put up "resistance" in face of invasion is to expect the impossible. To adopt the policy of regarding internal reconstruction first and of dealing with foreign aggression next, or in other terms, "in order to resist the aggression from outside, we must first pacify our condition within" is not new in historical annals.

The Brest-Litovsk Treaty

Some Chinese leaders consider the Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk as a "good lesson" to the Chinese, and advise the Chinese to "flee to the Kusneth of China" in face of further Japanese advance, and to wait for a chance to set up a "return" to Nanking. So the Chinese leaders in the Government, not only in policy, but in speeches, expressly urged the Chinese people to exercise greater forbearance, and concluded that "we should not forsake peace until there is no hope for peace." "We should not talk lightly of a sacrifice until we have been driven to the last extremity which makes a sacrifice inevitable." "China is ready to enter into negotiations with her friendly neighbors on issues which do not injure her equality and freedom, but not give in to her detriment, etc." But the definition of "last extremities," "not injure her equality and freedom, etc.," has never been given. If we study further, we shall discover that the so-called "realist policy" is to preserve peace with the powers and to utilize such peace to go on with "national economic reconstruction."

Last "Trial" of the Realist Policy

With such a Chinese foreign policy, together with the fact that the present cabinet is dominated by returned students from Japan, who are apparently more competent than any other Chinese to deal with the Japanese in Sino-Japanese "economic co-operation," there should be no difficulty in readjusting Sino-Japanese relations, should Japan so desire. Should there be any failure, the fault must lie with the Japanese, not the Chinese. So far, China has done her best to pave the way for peaceful negotiations with Japan. The organization of the present cabinet is for that very purpose, and offers a good chance for successful negotiations—a chance which would otherwise not be possible, had the reorganization of the cabinet resulted in the coming into power of a strong anti-Japanese party in China. So, as General Chiang pointed out before: "中日親善在日不在中" meaning that the cultivation of better Sino-Japanese relations depends upon the Japanese, not the Chinese. It all depends upon: (1) Whether the Tokyo officials can now exercise more effective control over their militarists in China and stop their military and aggressive actions, for which Tokyo has to issue "denials" every time, and (2) whether Japan will make use of this "chance" and be "sincere" for peace with China.

But on the other hand, it must be pointed out that at present the public opposition to any change in the administration of North China is very strong, and Chinese public resentment, as witnessed by the student demonstrations everywhere, is very high. Neither can the Japanese force China to accept any more of their demands, nor can the new cabinet accept any more Japanese demands, in defiance of Chinese public opinion. In the former case, it would have the very effect of forcing 450,000,000 Asiatic people to take arms to settle their problems with Japan, irrespective of the consequences, while in the latter case, it would bring the immediate fall of the new cabinet. So, ordinarily speaking, the formation of the present cabinet should make the peaceful negotiations for readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations more hopeful. But such a chance may be totally destroyed due to the provocative actions of the Japanese militarists in the North. So whether it is the spring of hope that the two neighboring powers may eventually restore their friendship, or it is the winter of despair that the two neighboring powers have to come to armed conflict, it is up to the Japanese themselves to decide. But at any rate, it is the last effort of the Chinese to create a favorable situation for peaceful negotiation with Japan, and it is their last trial policy. Should such policy fail again this time, we predict the Chinese public resentment will become more strong than ever, and the present cabinet will have either to change its policy or give away to another.

Nanking, Dec. 19, 1935.

Los Angeles Publisher Says There Is No Use of Fooling One's Self About Japan

Harry Carr, one of the owners of the *Los Angeles Times*, said in an article in that journal Nov. 30 entitled "New Power for Japan":—

"Although no one can be expected to be interested in such an insignificant event while Clark Gable's matrimonial attachments are still in dispute, I may timidly mention that, within three years, I expect to see Japan acquire more land and more power than any other empire in the history of the world since the conquests of Genghis Khan.

The Chinese Empire was built up and added to with the slow process of centuries.

Japan now owns more of China than does China herself, and there is no use fooling ourselves about it.

The flag of the Rising Sun has gone up to full staff and is not going down again. The Chinese console themselves that sooner or later Manchuria will come back into their hands, and it might be so, only they are thinking in terms of thousand-year periods.

I think the world is kidding itself in expecting China to absorb the Japanese as the Manchus, Mongols, Turkomans and other invaders were absorbed. There is a very important difference.

Japan is not making a racial migration, but is staying at home and ruling China as Rome ruled Byzantium. The Japanese are a strictly realistic nation, and know what they are doing."

Shanghai "Nippo" Is Tired of Hearing About "Rapprochement"

Declaring that the time had come for action, not words, the *Shanghai Nippo* in a lengthy editorial Dec. 20 took both the Chinese and Japanese Governments to task for failing to take concrete measures in the much-touted "fapprochement" between the two nations. "To tell the truth, we are tired of hearing about regulation of relations, co-operation and amity," the journal declared. "Since this spring, we have been constantly hearing about the normalization and the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations. Discussions of so-called basic and fundamental policies have abounded but there has been no concrete plan to achieve these ends presented by either Japan or China. Not only is this the case between the two governments, but in civilian circles as well, nothing effective has been done in this direction," the daily went on.

The paper remarked that even when anti-Japanese agitation was at its height, the cry for a basic readjustment of the relations between the two countries had never died down. "Mere declarations about the mutual prosperity of China and Japan and about Oriental peace no longer hold any charm in the eyes of Japanese or Chinese. Few of them hold any hope for the materialization of such beautiful ideals. In short, everything depends upon action."

U.S. Will Probably Build 800 War Planes a Year

A program to build 800 war planes a year over a period of three years was submitted to the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee Dec. 19 by Major-Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the United States Army. The construction of these planes would cost $70,000,000 yearly.

British Army to Be Mechanized

An important mechanization scheme involving conversion of the infantry battalions of the British regular army into machine-gun and rifle battalions, and of the existing cavalry division into mechanized mobile units, in order to meet the requirements of modern war, was announced by the War Office in London Dec. 23. The scheme includes conversion of the cavalry brigade in Egypt into a mechanized formation consisting of one armored-car regiment, one motor cavalry regiment and one cavalry light-tank regiment. The reorganization scheme will not be extended to India before 1939.

British Forces in Egypt Virtually on War-time Basis

A battalion of the British tank corps departed from Cairo for the border of Italian Libya, end of last week. It is reliably reported that Britain has between 85,000 and 120,000 troops and blue-jackets in Egypt, as well as 1,000 planes, which is virtually a war-time basis of strength.

New Aluminum Ship Means Revolution in Naval Architecture

What shipbuilding experts describe as a revolution in naval architecture may result from the launching at the Bath Iron Works in Maine Dec. 16 of a light, speedy aluminum ship built by the United States Government for experimental purposes. The new boat, which is called the *Aluminette*, measures 100 feet in length and weighs only 12,000 pounds. Its builders describe it as a "fragment" of a ship, rivetted throughout instead of welded. The designer of the revolutionary craft was W. Starling Burgess, who also designed the *Enterprise* and the *Rainbow*, racing yachts chosen to defend America's Cup.

Eden Succeeds Hoare as Britain's Foreign Minister

Anthony Eden, Minister without Portfolio for League of Nations Affairs, was appointed Dec. 23 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Sir Samuel Hoare who resigned as a sequel to the storm aroused by the peace proposals he evolved with M. Laval, the French Premier.

Isolationist Policy Favored in U.S.

New neutrality legislation is imperative and it should be discretionary rather than mandatory, declared Sam D. McReynold, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, in speaking to the press in Washington, Dec. 19. He voiced the opinion that the United States ought not to participate in the sanctions program of the League of Nations, "at least as a part of the League."

Armament Conference Adjourns Until January 6

Discussions for the limitation of world naval armaments were suspended in London Dec. 21 until Jan. 6.

When the British Tories Woke Up

Extract from article in "Saturday Evening Post" (Nov. 23), by Frank H. Simonds.

"In the Manchuria affair, it was a British Tory Government which uncompromisingly rejected every American urging to back the League in actual coercion of Japan. In the Ethiopian question, the Baldwin Government had preserved complete silence and revealed complete lack of interest, right down to the moment when the Italian press, with unimaginable folly, took a tone which awakened the imperial instinct in the minds of those Tories who were the self-appointed guardians of the greatest empire mankind had ever known."

Italians Continue to Advance in Ethiopia

In a battle in the Tembien district early this week the Italian troops drove back the Ethiopians from a large corn-bearing area. The Italian losses were negligible. Six hundred Ethiopians were killed.

Italy Will Not Reply to Anglo-French Proposal for Peace

It was officially announced in Rome this week that Italy would make no reply whatever to the Anglo-French peace proposals, which as a matter of fact have proved to be unpopular in both England and France.

British Judge Refers to "Actual Scoundrel" in Bank Check Case

Characterizing the case as being a question as to "which innocent party is to suffer for the actual scoundrel," Judge P. Grant Jones reserved judgment in the British Supreme Court Dec. 20 in an action brought by the Shanghai Milk Supply Co. against Mrs. Hilda Walker. The suit revolved around a check for $1,132.91, drawn on the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, which the defendant on May 22 gave the plaintiffs, who presented the check on May 24, on which date the bank failed to open.

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Students in Shanghai Invade North Station, Delay Trains

Students from Fuhtan University, Tungteh Medical School and other institutions near Kiangwan, estimated to number from four to nine hundred, according to various reports, staged a demonstration at the Shanghai Civic Centre Dec. 19 in protest against the autonomy movement in the North. Pledging support of the Central Government authorities, the students asked for immediate action to be taken against the autonomists. Although they shouted slogans and carried banners as they marched to the City Government building, the students were orderly and after being addressed by Mayor Wu Te-chen, complied with his request by presenting their demands in writing. Mayor Wu urged the students to refrain from any action which would affect the peace and order of the city.

About 600 students of Fuhtan, Kwang Hwa and various other local Chinese colleges Dec. 23 swarmed over gates and fences surrounding the North Station, occupied, and refused to get off the 1:20 p.m. Nanking express. The Fuhtan students met in the morning and decided that the demonstration at the Civic Centre on Thursday was not sufficient—that they might more effectively deliver their protests at Nanking and therefore insisted on getting a free ride to the Capital. Warned of the movement, the authorities posted some 800 policemen and members of the Bureau of Public Safety from Pao Shan Road to the North Railway Station. These were all unarmed to avoid the possibility of a serious clash. Officials of the City Government also were sent out to persuade the students against their venture and to assure them that their protests made at the Civic Centre had been already sent to Nanking. The student refused to leave the stations and trains, with the result that it was eventually decided to run the train to Nanziang and Henli, whence they were provided bus and other transportation to their homes in Shanghai. About one-third of the demonstrators were girls.

Martial law was declared in the Shanghai area and several stations north along the S.N.R., on the night of Dec. 24 to cope with the situation.

Nankai Students Sent Home from Tsangchow

The Chinese students of Tientsin staged a strike Dec. 19 as a protest against the autonomy movement in North China following instructions conveyed to them by the Students' Union.

Meanwhile, 200 students from Nankai University, the principal educational institution in Tientsin, set out for Nanking to present the demands passed at the mass meeting of students the previous afternoon. The demands, five in number, were that the suppressors of the students in Peiping be punished; an apology be made for the maltreatment of students there; compensation be given to those injured in clashes with the police; protection be given to patriots; and the guard stationed at Peiping universities be withdrawn.

The 200 students selected to present these demands marched to the railway station and sought free accommodation for the journey to Nanking, but this the railway authorities refused to give them. A heated argument ensued, but the railway officials refused to yield, and, finally, after having been delayed for two hours, the Pukow-bound train steamed out at midnight without the students. Waiting till morning, the 200 students set out afoot along the railway track and expressed their determination to keep on walking till they reached the capital. However, after reaching Yanghuching, a short distance from Tientsin, the students halted their trek and remained there throughout the day, threatening to lie down on the rails unless rail accommodations were provided.

A number of teachers from the Nankai University brought food to the students and finally prevailed upon the majority of them to return by car to the university in the evening. A small number of the delegation, however, proceeded to Nanking by train, paying the regular fare.

Students of the Nankai School at Tientsin who last week were baulked in their efforts to go to Nanking to present Government officials with petitions against autonomy in North China, terminated their second attempt to reach the capital Dec. 23. After arriving at Tsangchow by train, and being unable to pay full fares to Nanking, the students lived for three days in unheated railway cars which were placed on a side track.

After representatives from Nanking had come to Tsangchow and accepted the student petitions, the group agreed to return to Tientsin and arrived there at 8 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 23.

Demonstrations at Nanking

Five thousand students, including many girls, conducted demonstrations in Nanking Dec. 19 against the arrest of students at Peiping. The students paraded through the main streets shouting patriotic slogans. A small delegation was received by officials of the Executive Yuan and the National Government, who were asked to secure the early release of the students held in custody at Peiping.

Students of the National Szechwan University rallied to the support of the patriotic movement of the Peiping students. The student body of the University Dec. 18 dispatched a telegram to the Peiping students, pledging their whole-hearted support to their movement in opposition to any semblance of an "autonomous" government in North China.

The patriotic movement, spread to many cities throughout the country, among them being Taiyuan, Chengchow, Chengtu and Paoting. Endorsement of the Peiping student movement was given by the Taiyuan students when the latter held a huge demonstration Dec. 22, parading through the main streets and shouting anti-autonomy slogans, dispatches from the Shansi capital stated. While the students were carrying on their demonstration, a mass meeting was held of representatives from various public organizations, in the course of which plans were mapped out for a publicity campaign with the aim of arousing the public to the serious North China situation.

In Paoting, 700 middle school students held a demonstration in front of the Hopei provincial government building after parading through the main thoroughfares.

Following a parade staged by the Hankow students a manifesto was issued by 45 Trade Unions of that city, denouncing the autonomous regime set up by Yin Yu-keng, reports from that Yangtse city state. After urging the National Government to launch a punitive campaign against the Tungchow traitor, the manifesto states that the 300,000 members of the working class there would solidly back up the National Government in whatever measures might be adopted to punish Yin Ju-keng.

Middle school students of Chengchow (Honan) and Chengtu (Szechwan) also issued separate petitions to the National Government, urging the authorities to accord due protection to the Peiping students. The Chengtu wire further urged that those members of the Peiping police who had resorted to force to suppress the demonstrations there should be severely punished.

"Nippo" Sees an "Unholy Alliance"

An "unholy alliance" of communists; foreign powers, which fear improvement in Sino-Japanese relations; politicians of the "Euro-American clique" who have been left out of the Government; and "reactionary elements" within the ranks of the Nanking administration itself, was seen by the *Shanghai Nippo* Dec. 24 to be behind the current student movement.

"The student agitation is directed as much against the autonomy of North China and Japan as against the Government," the journal said. "It many easily turn against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself."

The *Shanghai Mainichi*, in another editorial dealing with the student movement, expressed fears that the latter will unfavorably affect the relations between Japan and China. At the same time it praised the attitude of local Chinese papers, "under the compulsion of Governent censors," in "unanimously admonishing the students to calm down."

Student Movements Encouraged, Shanghai "Mainichi" Says

Student movements throughout China against the political changes in the North are being quietly encouraged by the Ministry of Education, the *Shanghai Mainichi* asserted Dec. 22 on the basis of information allegedly reaching reliable Chinese sources in Nanking.

Chahar Students Join Student Movement

Students of Kalgan issued a telegram Dec. 23 pledging their support to the students of Peiping and other cities, against any separatist movement in North China. In a written petition sent to the Chahar Provincial Government, the students asked the authorities to defend the territory and sovereign rights of the country.

Seven New Railways to Be Constructed in Manchuria

Plans to construct seven new railways, with a total length of 809 kilometres, at the cost of Yen 85,000,000, were announced in Changchun Dec. 20 by the Ministry of Communications. Three of the railways will parallel or lead to Soviet borders, while two others will lead to the frontier of Korea. The projected lines are: Changchun-Hsinlitun; Hsinchiu-Yichow; Meiho-Tunghua; Tunghua-Chian; Taipingho-Lopei; Noho-Mergen; Mishan-Hulin.

Editor of Harbin "Zaria" Finds Film Showing Assassination of Prince Ito

Films depicting the assassination of Prince Hirobumi Ito, Governor-General of Korea, at the Harbin Railway Station 25 years ago were found Dec. 22 by Hicholas Kobtzoff, assistant editor of the *Harbin Zaria* among the property left to him by his father, when he found a number of photographs and the film roll, 1,500 feet long. The films were apparently taken by his father at the time when An Ju Kon, a Korean revolutionary, shot the Japanese statesman returning from Moscow.

S.M.R. Plans Through Freight Run to Peiping

Plans for the inauguration of through freight traffic between Manchukuo and North China and between Fusan, South Korea, and Peiping are being studied by the officials of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Hearst Ridicules U.S. Philippines Policy

Hearst morning newspapers Dec. 20 prominently displayed a signed editorial by William R. Hearst in which the publisher declared that, while the granting of Independence to the Philippines is folly, it would be even greater folly for the United States to continue to provide naval and military protection for an independent Philippines. "There can be no such thing as Philippine independence," the editorial declared. "The islands will either belong to the United States and be free but not independent, or they will belong to Japan and be neither free nor independent."

Coconut Oil Tax Refund Blocked by Court Injunction

Refunding of excise tax collections on coconut oil to the Commonwealth of the Philippines was temporarily blocked by the District of Columbia Supreme Court Dec. 19. Jennings Bailey, associate justice, issued an order restraining the Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, from transferring the taxes to the Philippines Government pending a hearing on December 30 regarding the issuance of a permanent injunction.

Quezon Signs Filipino Defence Act—Compulsory Military Service Provided

President Quezon Dec. 21 signed the National Defence Act providing for the conscription of all Filipinos. Under the terms of the Act, passed by the Defence Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Dec. 7, all citizens of the Commonwealth are liable to military or naval service. A regular army and a reserve are also established while military training is made compulsory in all high schools.

Quezon Ridicules British Mandate—"Disloyal to U.S.A. to Discuss Protectorate"

The suggestion that the Philippine Islands may ask Great Britain to take them over, in the event of failure of the independence experiment, was ridiculed by President Quezon at Manila, Dec. 20. The President said it would be disloyal to the United States to discuss a protectorate for other countries so long as American sovereignty continued.

May the Philippines Export Chrome Ore to Italy?

The High Commissioner for the Philippines, Frank Murphy, last week cabled to the State Department enquiring about the attitude of the United States Government towards the shipment of chrome ore from the Philippines to Italy. The question had been raised by a company which had received a large order from Italy.

New Tri-motored Junkers Plane Coming From Germany for Eurasia

Another giant plane of the type Junkers JU 52 started from Berlin on December 20 for Shanghai, where it will be taken over by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation. This will be the fourth plane of this type to be used in China, the three others having flown out previously.

Japan Air Transport Planes to Be Equipped with Skis to Land on Snow

Planes of the Japan Air Transport Company operating on the Tokyo-Sapporo line, to be inaugurated next April, will be equipped with ski landing gear as well as ordinary wheels, enabling them to land either on snow or bare ground.

Thirty-four Japanese Civilian Fliers Are Honored

Thirty-four civilian aviators including the men who this year blazed aerial trails to Manila and Nanking, were honored Dec. 18 by the Japan Aeronautical Association. Nine of the fliers were given medals of the Association, while the rest received gifts from Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, honorary president of the organization.

Shanghai-Formosa Flights Are Scheduled for Next Year

Trial flights between Fukuoka and Shanghai, preparatory to the inauguration of regular mail and passenger communication, will be made some time next year, officials of the Japan Air Transport Company revealed Dec. 23. At Fukuoka, the line will link up with the Tokyo-Dairen line, permitting fast trips from Formosa to Hsinking. Mail-delivery between Japan and Formosa, now requiring five days, will be shortened to two under the new schedule.

Public Safety Bureau Offers $4,000 to Find Slayer of Japanese Marine

The reward for those who can supply information that will lead to the arrest of the principal involved in the shooting affair on Darroch Road during which a Japanese sailor was killed Nov. 9 offered by the Bureau of Public Safety has been increased from $1,000 to $4,000. In addition to the $1,000 reward of the Bureau of Public Safety now being increased to $4,000 the Shanghai Municipal Police has also posted a reward of $1,000.

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Patriotic Wuhan Students Clash With Government Officials

(BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT)

DENIED the use of the Yangtze ferries, thousands of Wuchang students marched to the head office of the Pacification Commissioner for Hupeh, General Ho Chen-chun, and presented their demands. The students of the various colleges and middle schools in the Wuhan center met last Wednesday the 18th of December in Wuchang and decided to hold a public demonstration, mainly in the form of a huge parade, as a protest against the autonomy movement in North China.

Authorities Order All Public Ferries to Stop

In order to insure the peace and transquillity of the Wuhan center, the authorities on hearing of the action of the students, ordered all ferry service between the three cities of Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang to cease. Instead of denying the students the use of the ferries, the general public was made to suffer for three days, because of the complete disruption of the ferry service. Only a few sampans were able to run the blockade and make a handsome haul. Several foreigners having business in Wuchang on Saturday and Sunday were not able to make their appointments, due to the fact that students picketed the river front on both sides of the Yangtze, not permitting any one to use sampans, so long as the authorities denied them the right to use ferries.

General Ho Promises to Arrange Ferries for Students

Although General Ho Chen-chun was indisposed when the students came to his office, clammering for ferry service to bring them over to the Hankow side for the monster student anti-autonomy parade, he promised to arrange the matter with the Reconstruction Bureau. When the matter was not dispatched as quickly as the student mob insisted, some of their number are reported to have entered the headquarters of General Ho Chen-chun and broken electric light bulbs and damaged tables and chairs.

Student Demonstration in Hankow

Long columns of students led by enthusiastic pep leaders marched in orderly fashion through the streets of the Hankow all of Saturday morning. Slogans painted on little triangular pink flags were carried by each student in the parade. The pep leaders shouted the following ten slogans one after the other and their respective squads thundered the printed prescribed replies:

1. Down with Yin Ju-keng!
2. Resist the so-called autonomy movement (in North China)!
3. Nanking government, kindly clarify the real relation between the new Peiping Administrative Council and the Central government!
4. Support our fellow citizens in North China!
5. Oppose negotiations that are detrimental to the welfare and integrity of China!
6. Nanking government, define your foreign policy!
7. Nanking government, resist the invader!
8. China, unite!
9. Nanking government, protect the patriotic movement!
10. Preserve the territory of the country!

Rendering of "The Messiah" at Wuchang College Hindered

Because of the student activities, the college authorities of the Hua Chung College postponed the rendering of the Christmas cantata, Handel's "Messiah," from Saturday, Dec. 21 to the 28th. The Hua Chung College students returned to their classes again and did not continue the more wild and extravagant propaganda of the students in the government schools. Dr. Wei Cho-min, president of Hua Chung College, urged the students to use moderation.

Mayor Wu of Hankow, Dr. C. P. Chen, Commissioner of Education, Counsel Moderation

Last Friday at a meeting of the Students National Salvation Association, Mayor K. C. Wu of Hankow and Dr. C. P. Chen, Commissioner of Education in Hupeh, urged the students to use moderation in their contemplated demonstrations. They hoped the students would avail themselves of the proper channels for presenting their grievances to the authorities.

New Slogans Added During Weekend

During the weekend, the students growing impatient at the attitude of the authorities, added new slogans to their list of ten. One of these severely criticizes the chairman-elect of Hupeh Province, General Yang Yun-tai, the other casts aspersions on the character of General Sung Cheh-yuan of North China. The parades were kept going all Sunday in the native city of Hankow.

Patriotic Demonstrations to Continue for Some Days

All day Monday the students having gotten permission to cross the Yangtze river in ferries, marched up and down the city of Hankow, demonstrating their patriotic feelings to the ricksha coolies and shopkeepers and fellow citizens in the native city. The authorities have successfully kept the students away from the Japanese Concession. No untoward incident involving the Japanese has been allowed to take place.

No Major Incident Anticipated in Wuhan

Owing to the orderliness of the patriotic parades, the authorities do not anticipate any untoward incident. The great bulk of the citizenry feel that the exuberance of the students will cool down in time. Practically everyone, except the Japanese, sympathizes with the students, although taking exception to the futile form their patriotism takes.

Reds Fleeing From Hunan Into Kweichow

The Reds under Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh have been fighting the government troops in the neighborhood of Hsinhwa and Kutung, in Hunan Province. The government troops claim a huge victory and state they will soon have them rounded up. The truth of the matter seems to be this: the Reds have fled to Kweichow to pastures verdant. Why stay in Hunan if the grass is longer and the watch dogs fewer in the next province of Kweichow. So onward they march, Westward Ho! One report has it that Ho Lung and his cohorts have already captured Chenyuan in eastern Kweichow, after driving out 2,000 local militia.

Kweichow Provincial Troops Urged to Fight Reds

The usual telegrams have been sent urging the Kweichow provincial troops to meet the oncoming Red forces. However, the Reds under Ho Lung, flushed with success in their clever get-away from the provincial forces in Hunan, may easily prove too much of a match for them. Unless some other strategy is brought into play, it is doubtful if the Reds can be successfully defeated.

Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh May Link Up with Szechwan Reds

The fear is that the Reds under Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh may be able to link up with the Reds in Szechwan and thus become a more formidable force opposing the Nanking regime. Therefore the strategy of the Generalissimo will, no doubt, be to keep the Red forces divided: One section in northern Kiangsi, one in Hunan-Kweichow, one in northern Shensi and one in northern and northeastern Szechwan. Should the Reds seek to stage a simultaneous drive in order to coordinate and reunite their forces, the Nanking government will bring more of its forces into active play. At present the attitude seems to be to mark time, while North China and the autonomy movement near Peiping claim the all but full attention of the Nanking government.

Hankow, Dec. 23, 1935.

Japanese Diet Opens in Atmosphere of Uncertainty

The 68th session of the Imperial Diet formally opened on December 26, in an atmosphere of uncertainty. Four days later it is to adjourn till January 20 for the year end holidays.

The House of Peers will open its business on the morning of January 21, when Premier Okada and Mr. Hirota, Foreign Minister, will deliver addresses on general administration and foreign relations. Similar addresses will be made by the two officials in the afternoon at the House of Representatives, when they will be joined by the 81-year old Finance Minister, Mr. Takahashi.

Leaders of the Seiyukai party, which holds a majority of seats in the Lower House, have already indicated their intention to introduce a resolution of non-confidence, thus forcing the dissolution of the Diet.

Soviet Danger and Manchukuo Needs Given as Reasons for Larger Budget

Increased Soviet military strength in the Far East and the need to protect Manchukuo are two of the factors making increased appropriations for national defense in the 1936-37 budget "unavoidable," Lieut.-Gen. Motoo Furusho, Vice-Minister of War, stated in an address to retired officers now serving in the House of Peers Dec. 22. "The Army is firmly determined to maintain national prestige in the face of the international situation involving Manchukuo, and due consideration was given to the matter in compiling the military estimates for the next fiscal year," he declared.

Stricter Passport Inspection Is Planned by Japanese Home Office So as to Catch Spies

Apparently convinced that port and police authorities are doing virtually nothing to check up the identity of foreigners entering and traveling in Japan, the Home Office has undertaken a new campaign, the Tokyo *Yomiuri* reports. Photographic reproductions of the passports of 60 different nations are to be distributed to all prefectural police departments and "related quarters," the newspaper ascertains, with the idea of making it still harder for foreigners of unproved *bona fides* to enter or travel and thus to eliminate root and branch the espionage industry which according to all reports is flourishing like a noxious growth throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Farmers Clash with Police Near Tokyo

About 1,000 farmers clashed with police in the morning of Dec. 19 at several places in Nishi Tamagun, near Tokyo, when an attempt was made to prevent them from coming to the Capital to present a petition for speeding up construction on a new water supply project. About 50, who slipped through police lines by taking mountain roads the previous night, reached Tokyo in the

Who's Who in China

許福昞字漢卿
Hsu Fu-ping

Hsu Fu-ping, banker; native of Yencheng, Kiangsu; auditor of the Ta Ching Bank (Manchu Imperial Bank) at Tsinan; chief cashier of the Government Mint at Tientsin; manager of the Bank of China at Tatung, Anhwei; manager of the Bank of China at Chingkiangpu, Northern Kiangsu; assistant manager and later manager of the Bank of China at Nanking; now general manager of the Head Office of the Continental Bank at Tientsin; address: Continental Bank, Italian Concession, Tientsin.

許福昞字漢卿，江蘇省鹽城縣人，歷充濟南大清銀行稽核委員，天津造幣廠總收支，大通中國銀行經理，清江浦中國銀行經理，南京中國銀行副行長，南京中國銀行行長等職，現任大陸銀行天津總行經理。住址：天津義租界三馬路三十九號。

morning, and dividing into three groups, presented themselves at the Home Office, and the City and Prefectural Offices with petitions demanding action on the plan for construction of a third reservoir which has been pending for the last five years, and delay in which the farmers claimed, is driving them to desperation. A group of 600 of them assembled in Hikawa-mura, carrying banners. Leaving the village, they were stopped at a bridge by 80 police of the Ome station, clad in bullet-proof vests. When ordered to turn back, a clash ensued, but there were no casualties.

Japan's Export of Oil to China to Be Cut Next Year

Japan's share in supplying oil for China will be severely cut next year following a decrease in the import quota to Japanese. Under the present allotment, supply has exceeded domestic consumption, causing several firms to re-export kerosene to China and other points in the Far East under conditions tantamount to dumping, so as to maintain the price level at home. Simultaneously with the announcement of the reduction in the annual quota by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, leading Japanese firms are expected to confer on the limitation of their exports to China. An agreement is also expected to be sought by the Japanese with the Standard-Vacuum, the Asiatic Petroleum, the Texas Company and other leading foreign oil firms in Japan.

Civilians to Be Honored for Part Played in Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents

Premier Keisuke Okada Dec. 21 secured the Emperor's approval for the granting of honors to more than 3,000 civilian officials for the part they played in the Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents.

German Mission Resumes Trade Talks in Japan

Members of the German Trade Mission to the Orient conferred in Tokyo this week with officials of the Foreign Ministry in an effort to find a basis for the readjustment of trade relations between the two countries, now favoring Germany. The members of the mission have just returned from an extensive tour of Manchukuo.

Canal to Link Tokyo and Yokohama

Thirty-eight years after the project was first advanced, construction of a Yen45,000,000 canal linking Tokyo with Yokohama will begin early next year, under the joint auspices of Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures. In addition to the main canal, nine metres deep, another channel will be dug, parallel to it, for smaller vessels. The project will be completed in eight years. The excavated earth will be used for a vast reclamation project which aims at creating a new industrial zone in the suburbs of Tokyo.

Japan to Have Powerful New Radio Station

Erection of a powerful radio receiving station in Hyogo Prefecture capable of direct communication with Europe has been decided by the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company, with the support of the Ministry of Communications. The new station, to be built at the cost of Yen 5,000,000, will take over the bulk of traffic to points in Europe. Another station will be erected near Sakai in Osaka, to handle traffic to the South Seas and Formosa.

In the United States Court for China

MARY ZAVELITCH, Plaintiff, vs. FREDERICK ZAVELITCH Defendant.	Cause No. 3997 Civil No. 1898 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China December 7th, 1935 William T. Collins, Clerk. L. T. Kenake, Asst. clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 6th day of December, 1935, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of December, 1935, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 6th day of December, 1935, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since December, 1932, and that defendant's last known address was 652 East 83rd Street, Los Angeles, California.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of December, 1935, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, Shanghai, China—a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 28th day of December, 1935, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 7th day of December, 1935.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1487

The public is hereby notified that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on the following days—Wednesday to Friday, 1st to 3rd January, 1936 (New Year Holidays).

Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 20th December, 1935.

In the United States Court for China

RUTH ANN HEDGES, Plaintiff, vs. ELDRIDGE D. HEDGES, Defendant.	Cause No. 4001 Civil No. 1902 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, December 13th, 1935. William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 13th day of December, 1935, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 13th day of December, 1935, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 13th day of December, 1935, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein, and that defendant's last known address was c/o J. Walter Thompson Co., Shell Bldg., 13th & Locust St., St. Louis, Missouri.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 13th day of December, 1935, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, Shanghai, China—a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 4th day of January, 1936, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 13th day of December, 1935.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1490

The public is hereby notified that, in accordance with Government instructions, the manufacture, transportation, sale and purchase of apparatus for use in the manufacture of hand-made rolled tobacco is prohibited and that infringement of this prohibition will entail confiscation and destruction of the goods in question and, in addition, the infliction of a fine not exceeding 10 times their value.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 24th December, 1935.

Men and Events

The Judges for the Shanghai Consular Body were announced this week as follows:—Sir John Brenan (Britain), Itaro Ishii (Japan), and Monnett B. Davis (U.S.).

Malcolm Rosholt, staff correspondent of the *China Press*, has returned from an extended tour of China's great Northwest. He made the return trip from Ningshia by plane.

Direct telephone connection between Shanghai and Canton will become a reality on New Year's Day, as installation work at both ends has now been completed. Test services are now being conducted by the engineers.

Lai Kung-chi, editor of the *Kung Sheung Man Pao* at Hongkong who was shot twice in the back by an unknown assailant on Dec. 16, succumbed to his injuries in the Government Hospital in the Colony Dec. 20.

Count Ciano, Minister of Press and Propaganda and son-in-law of Signor Mussolini, who was formerly Italian Minister to China, was appointed in Rome Dec. 21 a member of the Fascist Grand Council.

Madame U. Y. Yen left for England on s.s. *Potsdam* Dec. 24 to attend the forthcoming marrage of her daughter, Liane Yen, to Mr. Lieu, son of O. S. Lieu, whose engagement was announced both in London and Shanghai last week.

A total of $1,000,000 has been loaned out to the farmers in Shensi, Shansi, Honan and Hopei by the China Rural Credit Loan Service since its inception. These loans, it is stated, have proved very helpful to the needy farmers in these provinces, particularly in Shensi which has been severely hit by continuous drought.

Major-General Yu Chin-ho, newly appointed Mayor of Amoy, arrived in the southern city from Nanking Dec. 21. He is taking up office in succession to Wang Ku-pan who has been transferred as Director of the Metropolitan Police Department in Nanking.

Ts Sz, an amah until recently employed at 6 Sing Bing Li, Lungmen Road, Shanghai, who was convicted of assault causing the death of Zung Dee, a ten-year-old slave girl, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment by Judge Woo in the First Special District Court Dec. 23.

Wang Pien-chun, a graduate of Tsinghua University, committed suicide in Germany last week upon hearing news of the Hopei autonomous movement. His remains will be shipped back to China by the Chinese Embassy in Berlin. Mr. Wang was a brilliant student and was pursuing higher studies in Germany.

Pirates, believed to include members of the notorious Bias Bay gang, looted the Chinese coastal steamer *Tai Lee* near Amoy last Sunday whilst she was on her way to Chuanchow, Fukien. The pirates, took ashore, near Bias Bay, two hostages from the ship and loot estimated at £2,000.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, member of the Standing Committe of the C.E.C. and newly appointed Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, has issued a new book entitled "China and the Second Great World War." Complimentary copies of the book have been presented to various Central Party and Government leaders.

Chow Chiao, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stationed in Shanghai, has been appointed Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in succession to Yui Ming, who is now counsellor of the Ministry. T. C. Chao, secretary of the Shanghai Office, has been promoted to the post of Vice-Diretor.

Plans are being feverishly pushed forward for the standardization of the coinage system in China. New moulds for coinage are learned to have been purchased for the Shanghai Mint from the United States. They are of five denominations, 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents and 50 cents. The new coins will be minted as soon as government regulations are promulgated.

The cancellation of press censorship, now enforced by the Central Government authorities, was demanded in a telegram despatched by the Shanghai Chinese Newspaper Reporters Association to the Central Kuomintang in Nanking Dec. 23. The demand was based on a decision reached by the first plenary session of the newly-elected C.E.C.

Last farewells to Edwin S. Cunningham, retired U.S. Consul-General, were said at the Peking Road Jetty, Dec. 20 when a large number of personal friends and officials gathered to see him off in the special launch provided by the U.S. Navy which carried him to the Dollar liner, *President Lincoln*, on which he sailed for his home in the United States.

Funeral services were conducted the Rev. E. W. Luccock in the Hungjao Road Cemetery Dec.20 for the late David MacGregor Shaw who died last week at the age of 57 years. The late Mr. Shaw had been associated with the American Electric Company at Manila for 17 years and came to Shanghai five months ago to assume his duties as Vice-President of the Philco Sales Corporation.

A Chinese pedestrian was shot through the stomach during a fusilade between Shanghai Foreign Municipality police and three armed bandits at the junction of Mukden Road and Thorne Road on the afternoon of Dec. 19. The three bandits were captured. The incident occurred in the course of routine searchings of pedestrians which are carried out daily in various parts of the Settlement.

The body of Det. Insp. Robert Wardrop, senior detective at Central Police Station, was found shortly before 7 o'clock in the morning Dec. 23 on the floor of his bedroom at Central Station Quarters, Foochow Road. A pistol bullet, fired at the right temple, had traversed his brain and was later found imbedded in the ceiling of the room. The pistol, a service issue, lay on the floor beside the body. An inquest by the British authorities will decide whether it was or was not a case of suicide

Efforts to reach R. Bosshardt, the C.I.M. missionary in the hands of Reds in Hunan, are still being prosecuted with vigor by the authorities concerned. Recently it was reported that he had been seen alive by a Chinese messenger in Supu, western Hunan, he having been carried that far from north-west Hunan by his captors after the release of his companion Hayman. A foreign missionary has now left Changsha for western Hunan in an effort to reach Mr. Bosshardt's captors and try and effect his release.

An inquest was opened in the British Police Court in Shanghai Dec. 24 on the body of A. F. H. Wiggin, counsellor to the British Embassy in Tokyo, who was found dead in his cabin on board the s.s. *President McKinley* when that vessel was on the way here from Hongkong. The body of Mr. Wiggin was found lying face downwards on the floor, the left side of his face shattered as a result of the firing of a gun at close range. Lying near the deceased was a double-barrel shot-gun. A verdict of suicide was rendered

The Ministry of Judicial Administration, in an order to the Kiangsu Provincial High Court Dec. 21 authorized the cancellation of the order for the arrest of Kiang Chia-mei, formerly District Magistrate of Shanghai-hsien and concurrently Commissioner of Finance. The order for Mr. Kiang's arrest was issued some time ago, when it was discovered that certain public funds had been misappropriated. It is now cancelled, as his explanations have been accepted, and the deficit made good.

A Japanese silver smuggler, who was caught while trying to take his board on board ship, sent more than 3,000 of shining silver dollars rolling into the Central wharf Dec. 18. Hundreds of coolies, attracted by the hue and cry and the tinkling of the coins on the cobblestones, swarmed upon the dollars and at once rushed off. Undaunted by this man's fate, the *Mainichi* stated that 60 other Japanese smugglers left for Nipponese shores on the *President Doumer* the same afternoon, with their shining possessions intact.

The Tsinan Analects, the weekly bulletin of the Tsinan Rotary Club contained the following in its issue of Dec. 19:—We were glad to see the new U.S. Consul, Horace H. Smith, as a guest at our last meeting. We hope that he will soon be joining this Club. Since he was a member of the Rotary Club of Canton, we might let him join here without paying the local Initiation Fee, a courtesy which we understand was extended by the Tsingtao Club to "Billy" Hughes and "Leslie" Wheen, and by the Canton Club to "Nick" Nixon. We hope the Tientsin Club may have done the same by "Frank," and wonder whether Hankow will treat "Steve" right, when he gets there.

Zung Ping-wei (alias Dr. James Duncan) was sentenced in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court Dec. 18 to pay a fine of $200 (alternatively, 100 days at hard labor) on a charge of "successively causing others to deliver property by means of fraud." Zung maintained consulting rooms as a venereal diseases specialist on the first floor of 623 Szechuen Road, opposite the Navy Y.M.C.A. According to the evidence, the accused possessed no license to practice from the Nanking Health Bureau, nor was he registered as a doctor with the S.M.C. Public Health Department. Nevertheless, he treated numerous patients for fees and testified that he derived an income therefrom of between $200 and $300 per month. The case came up on appeal by the Shanghai Police who were dissatisfied with the verdict in the lower court dismissing the charge.

Demands were made by counsel for the defence in the Second District Court in Shanghai Dec. 19 that the Chinese sweetheart of a man described as a British subject be brought before the Court for interrogation in order to clear charges of fraud brought against two Chinese. The accused men were alleged by the prosecution to have obtained large sums from a number of people by offering them employment at the Shanghai Auditorium on deposit of guarantee money, which, in one case, was stated to have amounted to $3,000. On behalf of the men, the Court was told that they were only the victims of fraud themselves, being implicated because they had acted as guarantors for another party. Chen Pu-Yung and Li Chieh, the two accused, were released on bail of $1,000 and $500 respectively after a long hearing in which evidence was given by a large number of persons who claimed to have been victims of the alleged fraud.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1486

With reference to Customs Notification No. 1,478: notifying the enforcement of certain restrictions on commercial intercourse with Italy;

the public is hereby notified that, in accordance with Government instructions, orders for the import of Italian goods placed before the 1st December, 1935, for which full payment or payment of more than 20% has been made, which by order of the Government may still be executed, must be registered with the Customs before the 31st December, 1935; failing which they will not be recognized by the Customs.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

Paul Barentzen.
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 19th December, 1935.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1488

With reference to Customs Notification No. 1385, the public is hereby notified that the following amendment to the regulations governing the movement of saltpetre, sulphur and similar explosive materials has been approved by the Government:—

"The articles and maximum quantities which may be covered by a Huchao are as follows:

"(a) Saltpetre (i.e., saltpetre (potassium nitrate), Chile saltpetre (sodium nitrate), lime saltpetre (calcium nitrate), Norge saltpetre (basic calcium nitrate), ammonium nitrate, barium nitrate, strontium nitrate).
Sulphur.
Potassium chloride (muriate of potash).
Chlorates (including potassium chlorate).
Perchlorates (including potassium perchlorate).
Not exceeding 5,000 market catties per Huchao.

"(b) Nitric acid.
Sulphuric acid.
Phosphorus (red and white).
Carbides.
Azides.
Fulminates.
Picrates.
Oil of mirbane.
Not exceeding 2,000 market catties per Huchao".

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

Paul Barentzen,
Commissoner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 21st December, 1935.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1489

With reference to Notification No. 1383: notifying two rules restricting the amount of salt permitted in importations of chemical mixtures;

the public is hereby notified that, in accordance with Government instructions, the first of the above rules is amended and will henceforth read as follows:

"The importation of mordants and of other chemical mixtures containing more than 20 per cent. of sodium chloride is prohibited, unless they are required for scientific experiment or medicinal use when shipment may be effected under cover of a Sodium Chloride Conveyance Certificate (運氯化鈉執照) which is to be obtained by the applicant from the provincial or district office of the Salt Administration in accordance with the Rules Governing the Movement of Sodium Chloride. The net weight of sodium chloride in each such consignment is not to exceed 200 market catties, excluding the weight of other components of the mixture, and is to be reported by the applicant to the Salt Authorities in question for entry in the covering Conveyance Certificate. Release will be granted by the Customs on payment of duty provided that the sodium chloride content, as found by analysis, does not exceed the quantity specified in the relative Conveyance Certificate."

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

Paul Barentzen,
Commissoner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 23rd December, 1935.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

What China Has Done to Improve Conditions for Laborers

China's Labor Laws 1929-1935: Promulgated by the National Government of the Republic of China. Chinese text with English translation. Edited by Koo Ping Yuen. 2nd ed. Shanghai: Commercial Press, Ltd. 1934. 146 and 144 pages.

In this collection one finds the Chinese texts and the English translation of the range of laws which the Chinese government has promulgated in the field of labor. Although political, as well as economic, factors have militated against the enforcements of many parts of the laws, some — including those governing labor organization and in part concerning the settlement of labor disputes—are already in use. China's progress in social legislation owes a debt to the stimulation of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, and this influence may be traced in various of the labor laws.

One finds throughout the laws a realization that the introduction of many provisions must be gradual. For example, under the Program for the Enforcement of Factory Inspection approved by the Ministry of Industries, April 1935, one reads "At the present time the output of our industrial enterprises is not only undeveloped but on the decline. It is therefore very difficult to apply the whole of the Factory Law at one time. After careful investigation into the conditions and needs of both parties, the employers and employees, this Bureau has drawn up a program for the enforcement of factory inspection." There then follows a program to cover five periods, at the end of which it is hoped that the full requirements can be met. Another illustration on this point is found in Appendix I. The order of the National Government to the Executive Yuan, April 4, 1935, extends the period prior to the enforcement of Article 13 of the Factor Law dealing with night workers to August 1, 1936.

The code of laws is divided into four main parts: Laws and regulations concerning factories, factory registration and factory inspection. Laws and regulations concerning labor unions. Laws and regulations concerning the settlement of labor disputes. Laws and regulations concerning workers' welfare. The position of women and children in labor is recognized to be different from that of men, and provisions have been made to prevent undue physical strain or improper conditions. There has also been an understanding of the parts played by labor and capital in the economic structure, with adequate safeguards for each. The laws provide for labor unions among government employees engaged in administrative departments, communication services, state industrial enterprises, educational services and public utility enterprises. (Officers and staff employees of these enterprises, as well as officers, employees and workers in military services and military industries are not so included.) Labor unions organized by workers in the aforementioned fields shall have no right to conclude collective agreements. (Dec. 12, 1931) This however does not prevent the organized workers in government services from enjoying many other legal advantages of the union worker.

This book is particularly valuable in that it brings together in one cover the laws and regulations promulgated up to 1935, which have previously been found only in various journals and texts. The editor has had access to translations from various sources, including those of the Ministry of Industries, the China Branch Office of the International Labor Office of Nations and the Shanghai Municipal Council. The result is that the translation is given in legal language which adequately conveys the Chinese original.

F. M. R.

Constitutional Governments in Europe

Democratic Governments in Europe, by Eugene P. Chase, Robert Valeur, and Raymond Leslie Buell. Edited by Raymond Leslie Buell. Thomas Nelson and Sons, New York. 1935. 584 pages. Index. U. S. $2.50.

This book is a successor to the book New Governments in Europe, edited by Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association. The earlier of the two books dealt with the post-war dictatorships in Germany, Russia, Italy, the Baltic States and Spain. Democratic Governments in Europe deals with the governments of England, France, and Switzerland. True, only 27 out of the 584 pages go to Switzerland, but the principle represented is the same, that of government emanating from free public opinion and free participation of all citizens. The point of interest peculiar to the Swiss government is shown to lie in the fact that its executive is a commission of seven, secure for a term of four years, yet responsible nevertheless to the legislature, affording a example of a government midway between the American presidential system and the parliamentary system of France and England.

"The volume, in short, pictures the working of three different types of democracy." Incidentally, the reader may be interested to know that this book is to be followed by a book dealing with the government of the United States as it has been affected by the New Deal.

The book from the nature of its subject material is essentially a study of the parliamentary system of government, and shows how in England and in France the problem of securing at the same time expert administration and responsible government is being met. It is pointed out that the achievements of the Liberal Party were continued by the Lloyd George Coalition government at the close of the war, as evidenced by the Representation of the People Act in 1918, the Government of India Act of 1920, and the Irish Treaty, 1921, the last of which is "considered one of Lloyd George's most creditable achievements." The Conservatives came into office in 1922 and the Liberal Party went into eclipse, the Conservatives being in power until 1929 except for the brief Labor ministry of 1924 that made Ramsay MacDonald prime minister for the first time. The general strike of 1926 is cited to illustrate the nature of British institutions: the strike was viewed as a class war even more than as an industrial dispute; the upper and middle classes rallied about the government; and the failure of the strike left a bitterness on the part of the workers, which however disappeared in the economic distress of the years that followed. The class feeling of "knowing one's station" is much less prevalent. In this connection is mentioned the great decline in the prestige of the House of Lords. Between 1906 and 1933 no less than 307 new peerages have been created. Aristocracy is losing its meaning.

England's economic problems are responsible for political and party changes that have left the Conservatives still on top. The crisis of 1931 produced the "National Government," not a coalition but an emergency government, which has continued up to the present moment. Labor would not go with MacDonald because of the cutting down of unemployment rates; he had "ceased to be a socialist." Thus, while MacDonald was still prime minister, Great Britain became a protectionist country, and one by one the Conservative principles have prevailed. But Great Britain is Conservative because the nation votes Conservative, not because of any coercive or fascist methods—methods repugnant to the British political instinct. Herein is the persistence of the democratic tradition.

The French Government is discussed at length also in this book, but space prevents further comment. "French democracy is being challenged by two growing dangers, communism and fascism." One who reads the news from day to day sees evidences of this problem, but it is also clear that the democratic principles embodied in the French constitution have stood the test of years and will continue to do so. Here are three government in Europe —England, Switzerland, and France—that will not go the way of dictatorship—and in that fact lies much hope for the world.

D. R.

Smugglers Murder Customs Officer in Canton District

A Chinese Customs officer, who was attacked by three smugglers and shot in the stomach, died in Canton Dec. 20 after an operation had been performed in an effort to save his life. The attack occurred near the Customs station at Taiping, outside the Bocca Tigris Forts, where the officer, Fok Cheu-kwan, was on duty. Fok resisted fiercely when the three smugglers attacked him, but the struggle ended when one of the assailants drew a pistol and shot him in the stomach. The Customs officer was immediately taken to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

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Shanghai, December 24, 1935

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Senator Pittman Says "World Conquest Is Ultimate Objective" of Japan

The Japanese Government is entertaining "ambitions similar to those of the ex-Kaiser," Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told the Las Vegas Rotary Club, Nevada, Dec. 19. World conquest, he declared, is Japan's ultimate objective. In his address to the Rotarians, Senator Pittman asserted that, if the present Tokyo Government continues in power, it is inevitable that the United States will be forced into a defensive war in the Pacific. Conquest of China, said Senator Pittman, is the first move in Japan's imperialistic program. "Sooner or later," he asserted, "the United States will be faced with the necessity of fighting for its very existence. It we wait too long the outcome will be much in doubt." Referring to America's policy in face of the trend in the Far East, the Senator said, "We can either continue to retreat in the face of Japan's conquests, drawing up within ourselves, or we can decide where to make our stand, and make it there." He added that Japan planned to seize the Philippines as soon as the opportunity presented itself.

"The League of Nations has been a terrible failure." said Senator Pittman, turning to the world situation, "particularly in dealing with Japan, who seized every opportunity when the powers were otherwise engaged, to add territory by conquest. The Japanese are banking on England's entanglements in Europe and the pacifist sentiment of the United States to prevent these countries from acting until too late. "There are only two things that Japan fears—those are the navies of Britain and the United States. If these navies should find it necessary to manoeuvre simultaneously in the Pacific near Japan, then the Japanese would listen to reason without a shot being fired or a life lost." The Senator from Nevada emphasized the Nine-Power Treaty, which, he said, Japan had violated on several occasions, "showing its utter contempt for the governments of other nations".

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10.15 *dep.*	Ichang	*arr.* 13.15
12.25 *arr.*	Wanhsien	*dep.* 11.05
12.40 *dep.*	Wanhsien	*arr.* 10.50
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S. SHANGHAI-CANTON LINE N.

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8.25 *arr.*	Wenchow	*dep.* 13.05
8.45 *dep.*	Wenchow	*arr.* 12.45
10.05 *arr.*	Foochow	*dep.* 11.25
10.25 *dep.*	Foochow	*arr.* 11.05
11.35 *arr.*	Amoy	*dep.* 9.55
11.55 *dep.*	Amoy	*arr.* 9.35
12.55 *arr.*	Swatow	*dep.* 8.35
13.15 *dep.*	Swatow	*arr.* 8.15
15.00 *arr.*	Canton	*dep.* 6.30

S. Bound on every Tue. and Fri.—N. Bound on every Thur. and Sun.

CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION

EURASIA AVIATION CORPORATION

FALL TIME TABLE 1935

Shanghai-Tchukuchak Line

Tuesday & Friday

West Bound			East Bound	
6.30	Dep.	SHANGHAI	Arr.	18.15
7.45	Arr.	NANKING	Dep.	17.00
8.00	Dep.	NANKING	Arr.	16.50
10.40	Arr.	CHENGCHOW	Dep.	14.10
11.10	Dep.	CHENGCHOW	Arr.	13.40
13.20	Arr.	SIAN	Dep.	11.30
13.30	Dep.	SIAN	Arr.	11.00
16.30	Arr.	LANCHOW	Dep.	8.00
	Dep.	LANCHOW	Arr.	
	Arr.	SUCHOW	Dep.	
	Dep.	SUCHOW	Arr.	
	Arr.	HAMI	Dep.	
	Dep.	HAMI	Arr.	
	Arr.	URUMTCHI	Dep.	
	Dep.	URUMTCHI	Arr.	
	Arr.	TCHUKUCHAK	Dep.	

Wednesday & Saturday

Peiping-Canton Line

Tuesday & Friday

South Bound			North Bound	
7.00	Dep.	PEIPING	Arr.	11.30
10.30	Arr.	CHENGCHOW	Dep.	8.00
	Dep.	CHENGCHOW	Arr.	
	Arr.	HANKOW	Dep.	
	Dep.	HANKOW	Arr.	
	Arr.	CHANGSHA	Dep.	
	Dep.	CHANGSHA	Arr.	
	Arr.	CANTON	Dep.	

Thursday & Sunday

Lanchow-Paotow Line

Wed. & Sat.

North Bound			South Bound	
8.00	Dep.	LANCHOW	Arr.	16.20
10.00	Dep.	NINSHIA	Dep.	14.20
10.20	Dep.	NINSHIA	Arr.	14.00
12.20	Arr.	PAOTOW	Dep.	12.00

Tues. & Fri.

Sian-Chengtu Line

Tues. & Fri.

South Bound			North Bound	
14.00	Dep.	SIAN	Arr.	11.00
15.00	Arr.	HANCHUNG	Dep.	10.00
15.10	Dep.	HANCHUNG	Arr.	9.50
17.00	Arr.	CHENGTU	Dep.	8.00

Wed. & Sat.

NOTES: 1. This time table is effective on and after 25th September and is subject to change without notice.

2. Special flights to other places can be arranged by special agreement.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

December 24, 1935
Stock Exchange – Business Done:-
Total Volume: 1,910,000 Shares

1934-35 High	1934-35 Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Dec. 21	Last Sale Dec. 23
11½	4¼	—	Adams Express	11¼	10⅞
149	110	4.00	American Can	132	134¾
29⅞	20¼	0.40	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	28½	28⅞
9¼	2	—	American & For. Power	6½	6½
42	14	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	26¾	26½
23½	10½	—	American Radiator & S.S.	23⅛	23½
159¾	98⅞	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	152	153
107	74¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	95⅝	96⅛
21¾	7⅛	—	American Waterworks	20¾	20⅝
30	8	—	Anaconda Copper	27¾	28⅛
58¾	35¾	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	56¼	56⅝
44½	15	—	Auburn	36¼	36¾
18	7½	—	Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¼
51¼	21⅝	—	Bethlehem Steel	48	48¾
16⅜	6⅛	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	15¾	16¾
18⅝	8⅝	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	11	10⅝
110½	45¾	—	Case, J. I.	96½	98
60	26½	1.00	Caterpillar Tr.	55⅝	55¾
42	20¼	1.40	Chase National Bank	42	42½
60¾	36	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	56¼	56¼
53¼	37⅛	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	50⅞	50¾
90	31	1.00	Chrysler	90	92¾
15⅝	3¾	0.20	Columbia Gas & Electric	13	13
23⅞	16½	0.60	Coml. Solvents	20¾	20¼
3¼	0¾	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	2⅝	2¾
34¼	15⅞	1.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	30	30½
11½	6¼	0.25	Consolidated Oil	11¼	11¼
32	15½	62½	Continental Oil	32	33
78⅜	60	3.00	Corn Products	68½	68⅝
42½	17½	0.75	Douglas Aircraft	42½	45¼
145¼	86⅝	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	137	137
20¾	3¼	—	Electric Bond & Share	15	15¼
40¾	20½	0.80	General Electric	36¼	36¼
37½	30	1.80	General Foods	32½	32⅝
58⅞	26⅝	2.00	General Motors	55⅝	55⅞
41	15⅝	1.00	General Railway Signal	39½	40½
21½	14⅝	1.20	Gold Dust	19⅝	19⅜
26⅞	15⅝	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	21	20¾
64	44	1.00	Humble Oil	60⅞	60⅞
47	22¼	1.00	International Nickel	44⅝	44½
14	5⅝	—	International Tel. & Tel	12⅞	12⅞
98½	38½	2.00	Johns Manville	92⅛	92
30¼	13⅝	0.80	Kennecott	27⅞	28⅜
54½	31¼	2.00	Loew's Inc.	51⅝	51⅝
36½	18½	1.20	Lorillard	23⅞	24
94½	55	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	86½	88
40¼	21⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	39	38½
39⅝	18½	1.00	National City Bank	38½	38⅝
20¼	12⅞	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	20¼	20⅛
34	23¼	2.60	National Distillers	31¼	30⅝
14⅝	4⅞	0.60	National Power & Lt.	9⅝	9¾
29⅜	12¼	—	New York Central	27⅜	27
27⅝	9	1.00	North American	25⅜	25⅝
30⅝	13½	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	30½	30½
55⅞	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	51	51
7⅝	3½	—	Packard Motors	7¼	6⅝
84⅝	57¼	2.00	Penney, J.C.	78½	78⅜
32⅝	17¼	0.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	30	29⅝
37¼	13⅜	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	36⅞	38¼
46¼	20⅝	2.40	Public Serv. of N.J.	42½	43
13	4	—	Radio Corporation	13	12⅛
58¼	43⅛	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	54⅞	55
55⅞	22	—	Schenley	50¼	50¼
63⅛	31	2.00	Sears Roebuck	64⅞	64⅝
15⅝	10⅝	0.30	Socony-Vacuum	14¼	13⅞
27	10⅝	1.50	Southern California Edison	24¼	23⅞
25⅝	12⅝	—	Southern Pacific	22⅞	22½
19¼	12½	0.80	Standard Brands	14⅝	15
9¼	1½	—	Standard Gas & Electric	5⅝	5¾
50½	35¾	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	48¾	48¾
67⅞	58¾	3.80	Sterling Products	64	64
36¾	28¾	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	31	31¼
13⅝	4⅞	0.30	Transamerica	12⅜	12⅜
74⅞	44	1.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	70	70
111½	82½	6.00	Union Pacific	104½	104½
27½	9⅝	—	United Aircraft (New)	27½	27
13	4½	—	United Airline Trans.	13	12¼
7⅞	1½	—	United Corporation	6⅝	6⅝
18¼	9¼	1.00	United Gas Improvement	17	17
72½	51	2.00	Universal Leaf	66	67½
49½	35½	2.00	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	43½	43
17¼	9½	—	U. S. Rubber	14⅝	14⅝
50½	27¼	—	U. S. Steel	45⅝	45⅝
21⅝	11¾	—	Vanadium	18⅝	18¼
19¼	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	9⅛	9¾
98¼	32⅝	0.50	Westinghouse Electric	94⅝	94¼

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